

Reveal Pentagon Asks More Funds For Germ Shells and Bombs

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Army is asking Congress for increased funds for bacteriological warfare development, including mass production of shells and bombs containing germs and infected insects. This was revealed here today with the release of testimony given Feb. 28 by Major General E. F. Bullene before a closed session of a House Appropriations subcommittee.

The printed proceedings show Bullene, chief of the Army Chemical Corps, demanding an additional \$5,000,000 for "applied research" in the Chemical Corps program and an unstated increase for the manufacture of bacteriological weapons.

"We also think it is very urgent," Gen. Bullene said. "We have been doing research for 10 years and we think it is time to catch up with some hardware."

Army information officers explained to newsmen today that "hardware" is the Pentagon word for mass-produced, service-use weapons as distinguished from experimental work.

THE M-15 HORROR

One such weapon is apparently the M-15, described by the Korean government in Pyongyang as having been retrieved by residents after a BW (bacteriological warfare) attack by U. S. planes.

"The weapon," the description says, "is a green thin-walled cylinder with a stabilizer which looks much like a demolition bomb. It is about 140 centimeters long (about 56 inches); and 40 centimeters wide. The interior of the cylinder is divided into four compartments, each having a hole about an inch in diameter. A special mechanism opens the cylinder at the required altitude and,

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McGRATH

McGrath Quits in Midst of Scandal After Firing Morris

FIRED BECAUSE HE "MEANT BUSINESS," SAYS MORRIS

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Newbold Morris said today that he believed his decision to send financial questionnaires to top officials precipitated his dismissal. "Somebody must have sold the

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WASHINGTON, April 3.—Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath resigned today in the midst of a widespread government graft scandal after he had fired Newbold Morris for demanding that McGrath answer a questionnaire on his financial status. Morris had been picked earlier by President Truman to conduct a probe into the graft scandal. But Morris was technically a subordinate of McGrath, so McGrath was able to fire him before quitting himself.

President Truman named J. P. McGranery, U. S. judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, to succeed McGrath.

McGrath's resignation was announced by Truman at a news conference about four hours after the Attorney General stunned capital observers by abruptly firing Morris, who took over only two months ago as the Administration's "cleanup man."

The Chief Executive told his jam-packed news conference that

McGrath quit shortly before Truman started to the meeting with newsmen. The President emphasized that McGrath's resignation was voluntary.

He said that he himself did not know McGrath had fired Morris until he saw it on a news ticker.

While Morris was generally known as "Mr. Truman's clean-up man," actually he was an assistant Attorney General under McGrath's command. McGrath thus was free to fire him when he chose.

Truman said he had known the Morris dismissal was under consideration, but did not know it was an accomplished fact until he read about it. He immediately telephoned McGrath.

Truman said the investigation

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Steel Pay Talks Collapse

Steel wage negotiations collapsed here yesterday and a strike next Wednesday 12:01 a.m. appeared almost certain as representatives of the "Big Six" corporations offered the union a raise of nine cents an hour in place of the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations.

Price talks in Washington between U. S. Steel president Benjamin Fairless and "stabilizers" also broke down.

The companies, actually making the first offer since negotiations began last fall, claimed the nine cents plus some "fringe" concessions would cost them 16 cents an hour compared to their claim that the WSB's proposal would cost 26 cents.

The WSB recommended 12½ cents plus two 2½-cent stepups during the 18-month contract, six paid holidays and some other improvements.

Philip Murray made it clear that the union will not accept the deadline another day, however,

putting it at 12:01 a.m. Wednesday instead of Tuesday as it was originally set.

He announced he was sending formal strike notices immediately to steel companies.

"I am quite pessimistic and believe now that a strike will definitely take place," Murray said.

The breakdown of talks threw the issue into the lap of the President whose advisers have hinted that he will most likely take seizure action. If he does, the required procedure will probably start moving through the weekend because the mill owners claim they need three or four days to bank furnaces.

30,000 Strike Western Union

Western Union was shut down yesterday morning by the first nationwide telegraph strike since 1919.

Thirty thousand Western Union workers started picketing 2,000 main offices of the communications monopoly and its 1,000 branch offices.

Adolph Brungs, president of the AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union, placed the demands of the workers as a 40-hour week for half its members who still work 48

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Admit No Action Taken To Get Fair Jury Panel

By HARRY RAYMOND

A federal court jury official admitted yesterday he never took steps to determine whether Negro and Puerto Rican citizens were given proper representation on jury panels since a new system of selection was established in 1949.

Questioned for the second day in a pre-trial challenge of the jury system by Frank Serri and Mary Kaufman, attorneys for the 16 New York Communists indicted under the Smith Act, William J. Borman, the jury clerk, also revealed that:

• When the national Communist leaders, now serving five-year terms challenged the jury system in 1949 prior to the first Smith Act trial, the jury commissioners acted quickly to change the method of jury selection to give an impression of fairness.

• The new system of "punching out names from the voters' lists still produce jury panels dominated by rich executives and virtually barring manual workers, Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

• When 4,606 new names, all selected by the new punch system, were added to the jury lists after the system was challenged in the first Smith Act trial, there were still 7,500 names on the lists selected in the old manner. These 7,500 names, it was shown in the 1949 challenge, were garnered from such exclusive ritzy documents as the Social Register, Directory of Directors, the Engineers Directory, College Alumni Association lists and lists handpicked by the Grand Jurors Association.

RECESS TO MONDAY

After a brief appearance on the witness stand of James J. Doyle, deputy jury clerk, Judge Edward J. Dimock recessed the hearing until Monday morning. The pro-

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Majority Say U.S. Should Not Have Gone to Korea, Poll Shows

The majority of Americans believe that the U.S. should never have entered the Korean war, the latest Gallup Poll reveals. The poll, published Wednesday, asked this question of what, it said, was a cross-section of the American public:

"Do you think the United States made a mistake in going into the war in Korea, or not?"

The vote:
Yes, a mistake—51 percent.
No, not a mistake—35 percent.
No opinion—14 percent.

Of the total of those who expressed any opinion,

59.3 percent said it was a mistake for U.S. forces to have been sent to Korea.

A Gallup Poll in March, 1951, also showed a majority feeling the same way.

In July, 1951, a Gallup Poll asked whether our troops should be withdrawn from Korea, if the Chinese Volunteers withdraw. That is exactly what the Koreans and Chinese have proposed in recommending that all foreign troops be withdrawn.

The results showed 54 percent for withdrawal, and 62 percent of all those who expressed an opinion.

REVEAL CANADA IS CENTER for DEVELOPING PENTAGON'S GERM WARFARE WEAPONS

OTTAWA, April 3.—Dr. Omond McKillop Solandt is director-general of Canada's "defense research board" which is charged with the task of developing bacteriological weapons—the new, hideous anti-civilian type of warfare.

Dr. Solandt, according to the Montreal Standard (1949) "knows more ways of killing people than anyone else."

The working of his department was brought to public attention by the Tribune March 27, 1950, following a report of a "hush-hush" meeting on germ warfare held in an Ottawa church hall. The Canadian Press reported that conference as follows:

"Canadian, American and British scientists today (Mar. 15, 1950)

opened three days of top secret discussions that underlines the exchange system under which Canada gives and gets military secrets.

"The conference was called to order in an Ottawa church hall by Dr. O. M. Solandt, director-general of defense research and one of Canada's four chiefs of staff, under hush-hush conditions equal to anything Ottawa has known since the war."

The report said the conference discussed Dr. Solandt's work on bacteriological, chemical and other phases of warfare. "Behind it," the report continued, "is the exchange system that allows Canada to specialize in germ and gas and Arctic warfare and to turn dis-

tries in return for their findings in other fields."

One of the germs reportedly used in Korea and China is diplococcus meningitidis (meningococcus meningitidis). A world authority on this disease, which causes spinal meningitis, and struck British troops in World War I, is Prof. E. G. D. Murray of the Dept. of Bacteriology at McGill University. Earlier reports associated Prof. Murray with Dr. Solandt and the work of the Defense Research Board's budget is being spent on the development of atomic, biological and chemical warfare weapons. Dr. O. M. Solandt, chairman of the Board told a Toronto Young Men's Canadian Club meeting March 3.

Union Group in England Urges Big-Power Talks

LONDON, April 3 (ALN).—Delegates to the 25th annual meeting of the Midland Federation of Trades Councils passed a resolution urging talks between the five great powers to ease the cause of world tension.

Alderman John Winstone, secretary of the federation, told the delegates from the 40 trades councils represented:

"We must increase our efforts to uplift and strengthen our movement, which must be alert to meet any attack upon the standard of living of the workers."

During a debate on government cuts in education and health services, one of the delegates charged: "The cuts are being made for a war on the workers' children." A resolution protesting the cuts was adopted.

Unionists Call Peace Meet in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, April 3.—Sixty trade unionists, CIO, AFL and independent, joined today in a call to all organized workers urging their participation in a Trade Union Action Conference for Peace on April 12.

The aim of the conference, its sponsors said, is to take action for "peace in Korea and peace in the world."

Panel discussions at the conference will be keyed to the wage freeze, prices and taxes; unemployment and speedup; fair employment practices in industry; repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran Acts; reestablishment of collective bargaining, and settlement of international differences through major power negotiations.

PHONY PROSPERITY

The call to the conference emphasized that the talk about war prosperity is phony.

In Detroit, it pointed out, 175,000 auto workers are unemployed. Three out of every 10 clothing workers in the United States are unemployed, and unemployment is growing in the building trades—all because of the Korean war economy.

"The Korean war has increased attacks against the Negro people. Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore were murdered in Florida. Thomas E. Reed, 19-year-old Negro soldier, was refused burial alongside his white comrades.

"At home and abroad, jimerow is the official policy of the armed services. Mexican-Americans are similarly treated as second class citizens."

Among those signing the call (organizations listed for identification only) were F. S. Alvord, AFL Carpenters; Bertha Angle, CIO Clothing Workers; Roger Boyd and James Daugherty, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Lawrence Turner and George Chavez, Furniture Workers;

Bill Dawson, AFL Plumbers; Joe Johnson and Chuck Drury, Marine Cooks & Stewards; Barney Farrell and Wyndham Mortimer, CIO Auto Workers; Charles Gladstone, AFL Ladies Garment Workers; Fred Hancock, AFL Painters; Manny Krause, AFL Cleaners & Dyers;

Tom Loiacono, United Electrical Workers; Joan Sadler and Louis Merriweather, Office Workers; Felix Padilla, CIO Oil Workers; Neil Pettibone, AFL Paper Workers; Henry Sazer, AFL Cap Makers; Lloyd Seeliger and Lou Sherman, ILWU Warehousemen.

The conference is scheduled for 1 to 5 p.m., April 12, 1952, at the Crystal Tea Room, 4818 Avalon Blvd.

Washington State Women Set To Put Peace Parley on Ballot

By TERRY PETTUS

SEATTLE, April 3.—An initiative proposal which calls on Congress to declare that it is the policy of the U.S. to live in peaceful co-existence with all other nations has been filed in Olympia by three Bellingham women. All have sons in military service, two of whom are now fighting in Korea.

The proposal will be known as Initiative No. 183. Attorney General Smith Troy has until the end of this week to issue a ballot title. When this is issued official initiative petitions can be printed for the 50,000 signatures of registered voters be required to place it on the ballot for the voters at the Nov. 4 election. Deadline for signatures is July 7.

The measure also calls on the U.S. government to implement the Charter of the United Nations by "inviting the responsible heads of the governments of the leading nations of the world to a conference to negotiate a settlement of their existing differences and to reach such agreements as will end the threat of war for this generation and for generations to come."

Those who filed the initiative are Mrs. Patricia Cary, 2105 Lakeway Drive; Mrs. Mona Thomas, 1122 Lake View St., and Mrs. Ruby Davis, Box 574. Mrs. Cary's son, a Marine, has been wounded in Korea. Mrs. Thomas' son is also in Korea while Mrs. Davis' son is in the army in Alaska.

"We are new to this sort of thing," said Mrs. Cary, "and haven't had much experience, but we are confident that we will have the help of a lot of people." She said that she and her companions are calling a meeting in Bellingham to organize a committee and that arrangements have been made to print petitions.

In a statement to the press, the three women appealed to all interested persons to join in financing and circulating the petition.

Text of Ballot Proposal for Big-Power Peace Talks

Following is the text of the foreign policy initiative proposal:

PREAMBLE

"Since we believe that the differences between nations will never be settled by force and violence; and,

"Since we believe that it is possible for nations having different economic and political systems to peacefully co-exist in the world; and,

"Since we believe that it is possible to achieve the goal of universal peace, to which all mankind aspires, by negotiations rather than by force of arms; now there,

"Be it enacted by the people of the state of Washington:

"Section 1. That application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States of America for the enactment of a joint resolution declaring it to be the policy of the government of the United States of America to live in peaceful co-existence with all other nations regardless of their economic or political institutions, and, in accordance with Article 2, Section 3, of the Charter of the United Nations which states, 'All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, and security, and justice, are not endangered,' to implement this policy by inviting responsible heads of the governments of the leading nations of the world to a conference to negotiate a settlement of their existing differences and to reach such agreement as will end the threat of war for this generation and generations to come.

"Sections 2. That copies of this application shall immediately be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each member of the Washington Congressional Delegation, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to the presiding officers of the legislatures of the several states requesting their cooperation."

50 CALIF. UNIONS DEMAND REPEAL OF THE SMITH ACT

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—More than 50 Northern California unions—representing 100,000 teamsters, cooks, carpenters, hodcarriers, steelworkers, machinists, longshoremen and others—have reaffirmed opposition to the Smith Act in recent weeks and called for its quick repeal.

This response was announced by the Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act and Other Anti-Labor Legislation which initiated the repeal campaign several months ago. Action by the locals—AFL, CIO and independents—followed committee appeals to all labor.

Resolutions passed by the locals are addressed to California representatives and senators and ask them to join any and all moves to remove the act from the books. The Smith Act is as anti-labor and dangerous to the rights of free speech, free assembly and free organization.

The union resolutions also point out that labor has consistently op-

posed this measure and call for a drive to repeal the bill this year—before more trade unionists are indicted on so-called "conspiracy" charges under the act.

Hal Kramer, executive secretary of the committee who reported the progress of the repeal campaign, said that both San Francisco's Congressmen—John F. Shelley and Frank R. Havenner—have pledged to join the repeal fight.

Right now, he said, the committee is pushing a petition campaign addressed to congressmen urging them to support the repeal measure introduced by Rep. Adolph Sabath of Illinois.

Among the unions that have taken action in the past month are:

AFL—Teamsters Local 70 of Oakland; Carpenters locals in Berkeley, San Francisco, El Verano, Marin county and Oakland; District Council of Lathers of San Rafael; Barbers Local 134 of Oakland; Labor League for Political Education of Santa Clara county;

Plumbers and Pipefitters Local 393 of San Jose; Machinists Lodge 5 of Bakersfield, and Cooks Local 230 of Fresno.

CIO—Oil Workers Local 2 of Coalinga; Steelworkers Local 1798 of Oakland and Lithographers Local 17 of San Francisco.

Independent—Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union district council; Warehousemen's Local 17 of Sacramento; Longshoremen's Local 64 of Stockton; Ship Scalers & Painters Local 2 of San Francisco; National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards; Warehousemen's Local 6 divisions in six Bay areas; Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Local 50 of San Francisco; Office Workers Local 34 of San Francisco, and United Electrical Workers Local 1412 of Oakland.

Young Dems in Seattle Show Liking For Judge Douglas as President

SEATTLE, April 3.—Strong support for Justice William O. Douglas as Presidential nominee was expressed in a preference vote conducted at a meeting of the Young Democrats of King County.

Balloting followed talks on behalf of the candidacies of Justice Douglas, Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, Sen. Estes Kefauver and President Harry S. Truman.

The results were: Stevenson, 16; Douglas, 9; Kefauver, 6, and Truman, 3.

The vote for Stevenson was not a surprise as there had been an organized movement on his behalf in Democratic circles for some time. One of the leaders is Ed Munro, former King County Democratic chairman. The Stevenson forces were the only ones to distribute literature at the meeting.

It is significant, however, that Justice Douglas was the only one of the four possible candidates who did not come in for sharp criticism during the floor discussion.

Members hit Stevenson as a

candidate of the "big city machine." Kefauver was criticized for his vote against FEPC legislation.

Richard Pelz, club president, said he was not supporting Douglas because he is not in the running.

Pelz, however, made a stirring talk on behalf of the justice. He said he could be a "strong candidate" and is a man with a "fine liberal record" both on and off the bench. He cited Douglas' anti-trust stand while a member of the Federal Securities Commission and his "fore-square" defense of constitutional rights.

Justice Douglas understands better than any other that force alone will not guarantee peace, Pelz declared.

Other speakers lauded Douglas because he is in "close touch with the common man" and that under his leadership the country would stand the best chance of keeping out of war because of his understanding of the Asian question.

Canadian Leader Asks Cease-Fire Now in Korea

WINNIPEG, Canada, April 3.—Under the front page heading: "Coldwell Asks Cease-Fire in Korea; Terms U.S. Leadership Distasteful," the following report on the address in the House of Commons by M. J. Coldwell, Canadian Commonwealth Federation leader, was carried by the Manitoba Commonwealth:

"An immediate cease-fire in Korea was called for by M. J. Coldwell MP, CCF national leader, in a keynote speech given in the House of Commons March 6. He called for Canadian intervention

to curb an over-aggressive U.S. foreign policy in the Far East and a program of large-scale economic aid."

The CCF paper carried the following direct quotes from Coldwell's speech:

"Many statements made by leading United States spokesmen have created an uneasy feeling that a powerful group in that country not only is not anxious to achieve peace in the Far East but is determined to enlarge the war against China."

Coldwell said if Canada con-

tinues to "follow U.S. leadership in the Far East we are liable to be dragged into a disastrous adventure."

He urged that Canada support admission of People's China into United Nations.

The paper reported that Coldwell urged "that the Canadian government take the initiative in having political representatives on the nations with troops in Korea take the peace talks over from the military officials now handling them."

Dist. 65 Heads Free in Custody Of Attorney

By MICHAEL SINGER

David Livingston and Jack Paley, president and secretary of District 65 of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America, were released from Federal Detention House yesterday when Court of Appeals Judge Learned Hand approved their lawyer's plea to release them in his custody until Monday.

At that time Victor Rabinowitz, attorney for Livingston and Paley, will apply for bail pending appeal of their three months contempt sentence. The application Monday will be made before the full Court of Appeals.

The District 65 leaders were sentenced on Wednesday by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman for refusing to comply with a grand jury subpoena to submit the union's record of accounts.

Yesterday's hearing, held before Judge Hand, was highlighted by the court's accusation that the government's prosecution against the defendant was "vindictive."

"It seems that in these political matters you district attorneys say a defendant should be locked up right away," Hand told Roy M. Cohen, the confidential aide to U.S. attorney Myles Lane.

"What interest can you have in keeping them in jail except a vindictive one?" Hand added. Cohen, startled by Hand's blunt exposure of the government's union-busting policy, stammered denials that his "intent" was vindictive.

WILL DISCUSS RECORDS

Action on the coming application for bail apparently hinges on whether or not the District 65 leaders will produce the records demanded by the government. Rabinowitz had asked and won permis-

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450 from 42 Countries Open World Trade Meet in Moscow

Telly Financial Editor Says Gov't Erred in Embargo on Trade Meet

The State Department may have erred in the virtual embargo it placed on the international trade conference now taking place in Moscow, Ralph Hendershot, financial editor of the New York World-Telegram and Sun declared yesterday. Hendershot, a rabid Soviet-hater, said: "The rest of the world will be interested in what goes on there (in Moscow) because most nations are very much in need of products which Russia and her satellites have to offer."

"Moreover," Hendershot added, "the impression may be created in

some quarters that we are not as interested in improving the economic condition of the world as we profess to be."

Speaking of the State Department's embargo, Hendershot said: "For the government to refrain from attendance is one thing, but to suggest that non-official organizations stay away may prove to have been shortsighted."

The Moscow conference is not attended by government representatives. All participants are either private individuals or members of trade and business organizations.

MOSCOW, April 3.—More than 450 businessmen, economists and unionists from 42 countries assembled here at 7 p.m. today to open an international economic conference designed to promote trade between East and West.

The first session was devoted to organization. Delegates chose an 18-man presidium, including Oliver Vickery from the United States and Baron Boyd-Orr from Britain, and agreed on procedural rules before adjourning until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Robert Chambeiron, from France, secretary general of the conference, emphasized in an opening speech that the persons present are private individuals who favor economic cooperation re-

gardless of politics. He said the Soviet Union was selected as the site of the meeting because the governments of Western countries might not have permitted delegates from People's China.

Chambeiron said delegates would be permitted to travel freely in virtually all parts of the Soviet Union. Vickery said he already had visited Kiev, where he said he was permitted to walk about the city.

Thousands of Soviet citizens jammed the street outside the conference hall to cheer the arriving delegates.

Seats in the conference hall were wired for simultaneous interpretation of the proceedings into the six official languages of the meeting—Russian, English, German, French, Spanish and Chinese.

50 BRONX WOMEN AND CHILDREN GO TO YONKERS TO HIT MURDER OF 2 NEGROES

YONKERS, April 3.—A delegation of 50 Negro and white Bronx women and their children came to Yonkers by bus to protest the murder of James and Wyatt Blacknall by ex-policeman Stanley LaBenskey. They tried to see Mayor Kristenson.

The women came to present a statement and asked for a five-minute audience with either the mayor or the city manager—both of whom were suddenly called away.

Councilman Joseph Proyor, who was cornered in the lobby, refused to comment on the murder by a Negro-hating cop. He did, however, arrange an appointment for the delegation with the city man-

ager on Saturday at 10 a.m.

The delegation, representing a number of organizations joined together in the Northeast Bronx Committee for Justice in the Blacknall Killings, left a statement demanding:

- Yonkers be made safe for the Negro people.
- A quick trial for the killer of the two Negro workers.
- Financial aid to the two Blacknall families by the city of Yonkers.

The New York State Civil Rights Congress has called an emergency conference of trade unions and civic leaders against the double lynching in Yonkers of Wyatt and James Blacknall and for action against the increasing terror against Negro Americans.

The conference to run from 6:30 to 8 p.m. on Tuesday evening, in the library, 23 W. 26 St. will consider specific suggestions to Gov. Dewey for a Negro special prosecutor to be given authority in the Yonkers double-murder.

It will also renew the demand that Dewey remove the anti-Semitic and white supremacist Westchester District Attorney, George Fanelli.

Outstanding Negro attorneys who have already been suggested for the special prosecutor's post include: Jacques Isler, Thomas Jones, Lewis S. Flagg, Jr., Albert Gilbert and Hope Stevens.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 3.—An NAACP mass meeting, scheduled to be held Thursday, April 10 in the County Center at White Plains, has been postponed a week to April 17. The meeting was planned to protest the killing of two Negroes by former parkway policeman, Stanley LaBenskey and to demand a first degree murder charge be placed against him.

LaBenskey shot and killed the two brothers, James and Wyatt Blacknall, in front of the Yale Tavern after he had voiced objections to their presence at the bar. The double murder, to which LaBenskey confessed, was characterized by eye-witnesses as an "unprovoked" slaughter.

Pressured by an angry mass

movement which mushroomed in the Westchester County Negro communities, a Grand Jury returned a first degree murder indictment last Friday. The Grand Jury acted a day after a Yonkers overflow mass meeting petitioned Governor Dewey to remove District Attorney George M. Fanelli as unfit to prosecute the case. Fanelli, at the arraignment of LaBenskey, placed a second degree murder charge against the ex-cop.

NYACK, N. Y., April 3.—Seventy five citizens of Rockland County meeting here to protest the murder of two Negro workers in Yonkers, N. Y., by an ex-policeman, wired Gov. Dewey and the Yonkers City Council demanding the death penalty for Stanley LaBenskey, the killer. They also demanded that District Attorney Fanelli be removed from prosecution of the case.

N.Y. COMMUNISTS SUPPORT STRUGGLES OF S. AFRICANS

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party yesterday called upon labor and the democratic forces here to back the people of South Africa in their civil disobedience campaign for freedom. The committee urged full support for the week-long picket line beginning Monday, before the South African Consulate, which is sponsored by the Council on African Affairs.

The New York Communists' statement declared:

"The vicious white supremacist drive of the Malan regime to impose the most fascist-like measures of segregation and political discrimination on the African, Indian and colored peoples of this area follows the fascist pattern of U. S. imperialism and its allies the world over. Chauvinism and racism are the chief stock in trade of the imperialists in their drive to war and in their increasing attacks on the national independence and freedom of peoples everywhere.

"These fascist actions of the

Malan government are a threat to world peace and the democratic liberties of all peoples, as well as to the 11 million persons affected in South Africa itself. They are being met first and foremost by the united action of the African National Congress and South African Indian Congress which launched a national civil disobedience campaign opening April 6 and called for international support.

"The Communist, labor and the democratic forces in America have a special responsibility in answering this call, for it is our own imperialists and State Department who have taken the lead in pushing U. S. jimcrow and white supremacist practices wherever they set foot.

"We urge the fullest support for all actions supporting the campaign of the South African peoples, including the week-long picket line beginning April 7 sponsored by the Council on African Affairs before the South African Consulate and others.

Indeed, our big brass and numerous lesser officers have admitted to the slaughter of Korean babies and women by napalm, and it is not a long step from the napalming of infants to murder by germs.

We Americans owe it to our own consciences, lest we come to be regarded by the rest of mankind as savages lower than the worst of the Nazi executioners, to view these charges seriously and

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WE PASS OUR FIRST \$5,000 IN THE \$100,000 FUND DRIVE

A tiny white-haired lady, who told us she was over 70, came up to the window of the business office yesterday, plunked down five bucks and remarked:

"Well, I guess we'll have to tighten our stomachs to help the progressive movement."

She explained it came out of her April old-age pension check which she had just received and on which she must live.

There are literally hundreds of such stories that can be told of people who contributed to the \$2,450 we received yesterday in answer to our plea for \$100,000. The bulk of it came from New Yorkers.

With the campaign only three days old, we have gone above the \$5,000 mark. This is swell, but the tempo will have to pick up, especially out of town, if we are to reach that 100 grand by the date we have set as the target—May 15.

COAST STOOLIE SAYS HE FOUGHT LABOR DAY MARCH

By PHILIP M. CONNELLY

LOS ANGELES, April 3.—The prosecution's ballyhooed "expose" of Communism on the San Francisco waterfront turned, instead, into a witness' gripe against participation of the Warehousemen in the Labor Day parade.

William M. Foard, the witness, yesterday ended his direct testimony in the Smith Act trial of 15 working class leaders before Judge William Mathes.

Foard, now a minor clerical executive in the warehouse of Alegheney-Ludlow Steel Corp. in San Francisco, recited what he said were his experiences as a Communist Party member in 1945 and early 1946.

He pictured State Party chairman William Schneiderman, Rude Lambert, Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, Ernest Fox and Mike Lima, all defendants in the Smith Act case, as counseling a balanced, undeviating Marxist-Leninist line, as against "factionalist" super-militancy. From time to time he indicated his own inner sympathies

for "greater militance."

He couldn't remember things read or taught in party classes he'd attended, or whether Communists were present at a meeting in CIO Hall on Golden Gate Ave. addressed by Hugh Bryson, head of the Marine Cooks and Stewards.

In August, 1948, Foard then testified at a meeting of the Warehousemen's union, "it was announced that the union was going

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BY JOHN PITTMAN

The initial report of the commission appointed by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers to investigate war crimes in Korea is ground for serious alarm in our country.

The commission declares that it has evidence to establish the truth of the Korean and Chinese charge that our armed forces are using bacteriological weapons.

The commission declares the evidence in its hands confirms the fact that insects have been infected with cholera, typhus,

THE CRIME OF GERM WAR

plague and other contagious diseases and deposited in heaps or in masse from the air.

"Cholera and plague broke out several days after these insects were found," the commission reports, "and only in close proximity to places where they were deposited."

This is a shocking statement, which cannot be pooh-poohed away by claims that the Koreans

and Chinese are susceptible to epidemics arising from natural causes and unable to cope with them.

Nor can the commission's report be dismissed as "propaganda" any more than it was possible to throw out of the findings of the commission of the International Women's Democratic Federation on atrocities committed by our armed forces.

Vienna Parley on Aid to Children Issues Agenda

The U.S. Committee for Participation in the International Conference in Defense of Children announced yesterday receipt of the agenda for the four day Conference which will be held in Vienna from April 12 to 16.

The opening forenoon plenary session and General Report "What can be done for Children in a World at Peace" will be followed by an afternoon session featuring International reports on children's health, education and the influence of literature, press, radio, film and art on the moral and cultural development of children and youth.

Sunday and forenoon of Monday will be given over to a general discussion in plenary sessions. A meeting of the commissions will take place Monday afternoon and throughout Tuesday.

At the Wednesday all-day plenary session there will be a report and proposals from the commissions, closing with a discussion and adoption of motions.

One of the International Sponsors from the United States, Norman Studer, director of the Downtown Community School in New York, writes: "I am a sponsor of the International Conference in Defense of Children because its purpose cuts across every geographic, ethnic and political boundary line in the world - To Save our Children, the Most Precious Wealth of Mankind! Here is an issue which should enlist the help of those who work with children everywhere in the world. Children everywhere are suffering from the ravages of past and present wars and the principle of a rich and happy life for children of the world, I consider it a duty to support an effort of this kind."

From its headquarters at 111 W. 42 St., the U.S. Committee for Participation is compiling the final documentation on the situation of the children in the U.S. as well as making final arrangements for U.S. participation.

Rails Cash in On Korea War

By Labor Research Assn.

Business Week, a leading journal, comments (2/3) on the railroad's financial position as follows: "You can't laugh off the industry's record of earnings in 1951. Profits of Class I carriers (those reporting \$1 million or more of annual revenues) added up to some \$693 million. . . . That's (1) only 13 percent less than in 1950, the rails' best postwar year for earnings, and (2) only a few million less than in runner-up 1948."

The paper explains that these profits are the result of "higher rates and record-breaking peacetime traffic. That has been particularly true since fighting broke out in Korea. . . . Last year the Class I group rolled up revenues of almost \$10.4 billion—highest on record."

Before paying federal income taxes, Class I rail companies reported net railway operating income of \$1,510,000,000, the ICC reports. After taxes, their net railway operating incomes totalled \$943,000,000.



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World of Labor

by George Morris

District 65 Needs Unity To Meet Latest Attack

THE JAILING of the president and secretary-treasurer of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, because they refused to turn over the union's books to a federal witch-hunting grand jury, is part of the general pattern of anti-labor repression that is rapidly unfolding through the country. David Livingston and Jack Paley, the officers, were released after two days when they came up on appeal.

Earlier as we noted, Abram Flaxer of the United Public Workers was cited for contempt for refusing to yield the membership books to the Senate's witch-hunting McCarran Committee.

The grand jury, allegedly hunting for spies and "subversives," has similarly fished for something from officers of other "non-conformist" unions. Its objects are as suspect as the purposes of the House Un-Americans and Senate McCarran Committee.

Several grand juries throughout the country have harassed unions and fished for many months in an apparent hope of finding something.

The members of District 65 have for several months been having a live, and sometime sharp, discussion over some differences, especially on proposals to seek affiliation with the CIO

or AFL. Those differences should in no way affect the imperative solid unity of the membership in defense of the union and its officers. It need hardly be added here that the many hundreds of devoted readers of this paper in District 65 will not be wanting in vigor or devotion in the fight to defend the union.

THE ACT against officers should not be viewed as something apart from the other difficulties the union is having. It is not an accident that the big department store owners who employ about a third of the local's members, refuse to yield an inch after months of negotiations with the union. These big boys in the field were undoubtedly very much encouraged in their attitude when they learned that the union's leaders are on the Department of Justice target list.

It would be tragic, however, if the officers of this union, with an 18-year history of militancy and progressivism, now concluded that they have to retreat on the union's program and purge it of its left forces, to "save" themselves and the organization. The union's enemies need only get a hint that "fighting 65" is in a yielding mood, and the union will be finished as an effective organization.

The oldtimers of this union

know only too well how they had to fight every inch of the way to get the union where it is, and that a show of fear never won them anything.

THE MEMBERS of District 65 were in recent weeks heartened by assurances from the officers that no deal would be accepted from the CIO or AFL that would require retreat on the fundamental principles and the autonomy of the union. It was apparently this assurance to the anxious members of District 65 that led Murray to order an end of negotiations with the union on the ground that it has not "purged" itself of "Communist influence."

If the leaders of the DPOW were to conclude from the new attacks they ought to please the Department of Justice by purges of those who don't agree with them (as they have been doing), and by sidetracking the union's traditional policy, they would be showing the world that the threat of a grand jury accomplished what the CIO leaders couldn't. They would paralyze a union that had always lived on its militancy.

On the other hand, if they conclude from the latest attack that the union needs the unity of ALL its members in this critical hour, the militancy of the workers would be aroused to new vigor. In the past, the union met all difficulties by putting its confidence in the members. That's exactly how the matter stands now.

If the union's officers reaffirm its past fighting policy and drop purges, they'll get the spirit and strength needed to tell the department store owners and all employers, the CIO's raiders and the witchhunters, that the union is still the united "fighting 65" that defeated their efforts in the past.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann continues his discussion of the Soviet note on Germany, declaring: "This proposal has driven the Germans, and it will drive us as well, to see that they are now offered on the one hand unity with Western Europe founded on the disunity of Germany, and that on the other hand they are offered the unification of Germany first and after that a number of interesting opportunities. In the face of the new situation it is impossible for the Western nations to claim that their present policies mean the unification of Europe. They do not mean that." Nor, Lippmann could have added, do they mean peace for Europe.

THE COMPASS editor and publisher, Ted O. Thackrey, warns that "our policy-makers are determined to carry out plans for rearmament and unification of Western Europe no matter what the Soviet Union's proposals should finally prove to be. We are evidently determined to cast the fat in the fire."

THE TIMES says, "The United States and British Governments are considering making a small concession to the Italians in lieu of fulfilling their four-year-old pledge to turn over the entire Trieste territory to Italy."

They are going far short of what they might do and what Italians believe they promised to do. It will have to be a mighty small concession, one that leaves virtually the whole area under the control of U.S. brass in accordance with Pentagon plans.

THE MIRROR keeps plugging MacArthur as a presidential candidate. "The significance of MacArthur politically is that should Eisenhower and Taft become deadlocked, and that could be calculated, before the Oregon primary, the selection could be General MacArthur."

THE WORLD - TELEGRAM is sore because Judge Dimock has agreed to hear arguments on the federal grand jury system which is packed in favor of the rich. It pretends it's angry because "the time consumed may be endless." What really bothers the Telly is that any time is taken at all for a trial. It wants the sentence first and verdict afterwards.

THE POST's Sylvia Porter is horrified because she imagines businessmen at the Moscow trade conference being told: "See, capitalism and communism easily can exist side by side." What's so terrible?

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN examines the GOP primary results and concludes: "So it is too early to count Eisenhower in or Taft out. It is still a contest." The paper isn't worried though, as long as the candidate is against peace and labor.

THE NEWS' Ed Sullivan carries this item in his column: "Tokyo radio stations now feature 70 percent American hill-billy music, only 30 percent Japanese tunes; whisky sells for \$25 a bottle on the black market, and some U. S. personnel are engaged in it." Doesn't the Japanese "treaty" say that Japan can run itself—except, except?



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Stalin Replies To the Editors

PREMIER STALIN'S view that a third world war is not closer now than two or three years ago surprised James L. Wick, who addressed the question to the Soviet leader on behalf of 50 American editors from 21 states who were touring Western Europe and the Middle East. Wick said he expected Stalin to say "war was closer today because of American rearmament."

It is to be hoped that Wick and the other 49 editors, mostly representing small town newspapers, give full coverage of Stalin's reply to their readers, and also publicize the fact that the Soviet leader thinks a meeting between the heads of the great powers should be beneficial, that the present moment is suitable for the unification of Germany, and that the peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism is possible.

It is, after all, not a difficult thing to make these views of Stalin known. The Soviet leader's replies were terse and unequivocal. It would be hard to misquote him, or to read into his direct replies some vague connotation. Every worker and farmer will understand them and welcome them.

Here in New York, it may perhaps seem unimportant to urge that Stalin's replies become known throughout the country. But there are vast areas of our land and wide strata of the population, such as those of the Deep South where I have been visiting the past three weeks, where Stalin's views would be big news. So tight is the coordination of all information

reaching these areas, so complete is the suppression and regulation of thought, that tens of millions of people never know what really transpires outside their locality. They get only the doctored, distorted version given to them by the powers-that-be.

EACH OF STALIN'S replies will be news to them. They have heard and read that Stalin and the other "men in the Kremlin" do not believe in the peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism, but are intent on the forcible destruction of capitalism. They have been told that it is the Soviet Union which is determined to partition Germany and keep it divided.

They have been told that Stalin refuses to meet with the heads of other governments in the interest of peace. And attempts have been made to convince them that it is Stalin and the Soviet Government who believe in the inevitability of a third world war and are feverishly preparing to launch it.

Hence the value of such direct, plain answers as Stalin gave the newspaper editors.

ODDLY ENOUGH, Stalin's replies worked out to exactly 50 words—one for each editor! Yet those 50 words, if they and the questions they answered were made known to every adult American, would be a powerful deterrent to the forces in our

country driving to war.

They confirm what Mr. Wick said he observed during his overseas trip, that in Europe there was no such "war fear" as there is in the United States. From which we can properly infer that the "war fear" in our own country has been artificially generated. It is a contrived fear to benefit somebody—and the reports of corporation profits will identify for us the beneficiaries.

Of course, it must be added, the fact that world war is no closer cannot be attributed to the will and intentions of these beneficiaries of war fear. They have stopped short of world war not from lack of will, but from lack of the power and support to start it.

And this is clearly shown in Gen. Eisenhower's first annual report to NATO, which catalogues the great gaps that still exist between what the warmongers desire and what they are capable of. The will of the German people for a united Germany now rises to threaten even these well-laid plans of NATO. While the heroic resistance of the Korean, Vietnamese, Chinese and other peoples of Asia and the Middle East has served notice that the period of cheap and easy victories for imperialist aggressors has passed.

Stalin's replies to the newspaper editors have again reminded us that not only do we Americans have a decisive responsibility in this struggle to avert world war, but also bright possibilities for doing so.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Showdown in Africa . . . By Abner W. Berry

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McGRATH'S HIGH PRINCIPLES

"FROM AUTHORITATIVE sources it was learned that Mr. McGrath had based his objections on high principles, the violation of which he said would infringe on United States traditions of privacy and individual freedom."—From a Washington dispatch in Thursday's New York Times.

Yes, that's Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath—executioner of our civil liberties, jailer of high-minded and patriotic Communists, union leaders and progressives, hounder of the foreign born, strangler of the "privacy and individual freedom" of millions of government workers through "loyalty" screenings.

Now that the lid has been lifted a fraction of an inch on the cesspool of corruption in the Justice Department, McGrath drapes himself in the words of the same Bill of Rights which he has torn to tatters.

He will not permit his aides to be questioned on their income while in office. He chatters about "high principles" when the public wants to know about the high rake-off in the department.

Of course, he says, he doesn't mind answering questions about himself—but he will not subject his aides to such indignities. This is his artful method of refusing to answer questions himself and to remain silent about the million dollars Harold Stassen charges McGrath has accumulated while in public office.

McGrath should be kicked out of the Department of Justice. The whole stinking mess should be laid bare in PUBLIC HEARINGS in which labor and civic representatives should take part.

And what of the victims of this man who is a national disgrace—the Baltimore Six "convicted" the other day under the Smith Act in a kangaroo-court farce, the likes of which the country has rarely seen? What about the many more still on trial and facing long prison terms? Truman should be called upon to quash all these Smith Act cases before they go any further.

Above all, what about the Communist Party leaders now in federal penitentiaries? July 2 will mark one year since the prison doors closed behind them.

President Truman should be called upon to grant amnesty to them—in fact, to all 11 who were framed-up at Foley Square.

TIMES 'EXPERTS' AT IT AGAIN

PERHAPS A FREE PRESS committee is needed to defend Harrison Salisbury, the New York Times' Moscow correspondent, from the New York Times. It appears that the last thing the Times publishers want from their Moscow correspondents is the truth.

Every time Salisbury sends a dispatch which reports new advances in the welfare of the Soviet people or new moves to maintain peace, the Times finds it necessary to detach a large segment of its staff and sent it into action in an effort to cover up and confuse the simple facts which he reports.

One example is the fact that C. L. Sulzberger, nephew of the Times publisher, has been stationed in Paris in order to "report" the international economic trade conference taking place in Moscow. Apparently the paper finds it more essential to have lies from Sulzberger than on-the-spot reports from Salisbury.

But the dirtiest job in a long time dealt with the Soviet Union's latest price cuts, the fifth in five years.

Ever since news of this further demonstration of the Soviet Union's peaceful course was published on Monday, Harry Schwartz, the Times specialist in anti-Soviet slander, has been writing sour grapes articles, crying: "Aw, it ain't so hot."

Yesterday, for example, Schwartz wrote an article about purported "low" wages in the USSR's steel industry in an attempt to show that current prices still are high when compared to Soviet wages.

However, if anyone took the time to compare Schwartz' phony list of wages with his equally phony list of prices, published a day earlier, he would conclude that all the Soviet workers should have perished from starvation and disease a long time ago, instead of finding their living standards rise and their life spans increasing, as has been attested by one unbiased delegation after another.

In addition, Schwartz always neglects to mention that prices and taxes have kept rising here during the same period that they were being cut in the USSR. Or that Soviet workers don't have to pay for medical care, or vacations, or that rents average only about five percent of wages, or that there is no such thing as unemployment in the Soviet Union.

The Times doesn't mind printing anything about the Soviet Union—as long as it isn't the truth.

'I RESIGN'



Making of a Communist

(This is the second of two autobiographical articles by George Meyers, former president of the Maryland CIO, chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland, and a Smith Act victim in Baltimore. Most of it comes from his opening address to the federal jury there, although part of what is given here was excluded by Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut.)

By GEORGE MEYERS

AS A BOY in a mining town, as an employed and unemployed worker, and as a trade union leader, I had many experiences and learned many lessons which played their part in ultimately bringing me to the Communist Party. I learned that as a worker, it was one chance in 100,000 that I could "beat the system." I learned that corporations were interested in only one thing, making money, and I learned that I had to join with my fellow workers in a trade union if we were to make any gains, temporary or permanent.

I learned of the absolute need of the unity of all workers. I saw how the corporations played one section of the working population against another. As a kid I suffered insults and abuse for the sole reason that I was of a Catholic family. Plenty of times the Ku Klux Klan burned crosses on a slate dump on the hillside across from our home.

However, these attacks in no way compare with the brutal Klan attacks against the Negro people of the South, but they were part of a plan, which was temporarily successful and helped break the 22 months' strike to which I made previous reference.

In the textile mill I saw how the bosses pitted men against women, religion against religion, young against old, skilled against unskilled, in an effort to split the workers.

As my knowledge of the trade union expanded I learned how the big corporations' main instrument for dividing workers was the use of discrimination against the Negro workers. This vicious prejudice was their most effective means of creating an artificial division between Negro and white workers.

I LEARNED that the fight for better wages and working conditions was a never-ending fight. The temporary gain of a wage increase quickly slipped away because of higher prices and taxes. We would win a fight one week against a company plan to speed us up and a week later the company would be back at us from another angle.

I became conscious of the need of political action by working

people in order to improve their economic conditions. I became an ardent New Dealer and worked actively in the Democratic Party. (My father had been a Democratic election judge for around 25 years.)

I helped to organize the Maryland and Western Maryland Unity Conferences. But, again, I saw laws beneficial to the people watered down, inadequately administered, and in many cases there was outright betrayal on the part of the very politicians who had made solemn pledges to the working people in order to secure their votes.

As a part of this whole process I began reading and discussing. In 1938, while chairman of the union's educational committee I had helped organize a library. We received gifts of books from all over the country. I remember Mrs. Roosevelt sending to us some of her books from the White House. I began reading books by Tom Paine, by Thomas Jefferson, by Lincoln Steffens, books of American history and labor history, books showing how when people joined together in democratic struggle, in unity, they could win victories benefiting the great majority of Americans.

I remember one book I read at that time, Mike Gold's "Jews Without Money" and it made me begin questioning the anti-Semitic filth with which we had all been showered. I remember going to the public library and reading books by Rousseau and Owen and More and other writers concerned with Utopian Socialism. I came across a copy of "Capital" by Marx but didn't read it at that time. It had been presented to the public library by Congressman David I. Lewis, a former coal miner.

DURING THIS PERIOD I became convinced that Socialism was the only permanent solution to the needs of the working class, the Negro people, the poor farmers, the majority of the American people. I lost all confidence in the ability of capitalism to solve the questions of unemployment, wages, decent working conditions, homes for all, real social security, full democracy for all people.

When I first became active in the labor movement as a Celanese worker, I was an anti-Communist. The constant redbaiting that went on maybe played its part in making me a Communist. Everything any good was called Communist. Anything that helped the workers was called Communist. The CIO was called Communist. President Roosevelt was called a Communist. The New Deal was called Com-

munist. The trade union local I was helping to build was called Communist. The most active trade unionists in our local, the best fighters for wages and better conditions were called Communists. These workers saw most clearly how best to go about winning victories from the Celanese Corp.

I began to wonder why advances for the working class were always called Communistic, why the best fighters for those advances were always called Communists. I began to be interested in Communism. In a way the Celanese Corp. of America made me a Communist.

AFTER MUCH consideration, much reading, much thinking, and much discussion I joined the Communist Party in the fall of 1942. I had become convinced through my own experiences of the necessity of Socialism in America. My own experiences in American life, as a worker and trade union leader, led me to the Communist Party. I saw the American working the Negro people, the small farmers, the little businessmen in a constant rat race trying to catch up with a declining standard of living; the workers in a never-ending battle against the speed-up; the Negro people constantly fighting for full equality and constantly being faced with new discrimination and poverty. I went to the war against Hitler as did four of my brothers.

I became convinced that only with the advent of Socialism could the threat of war be permanently destroyed, could full employment be won, and racial oppression completely eliminated. I joined the Communist Party because I was completely convinced that this was the only organization that could lead the people to these things and to the establishment of a Socialist America.

Brooklynites Protest Mayor's Tax Package

Thousands of leaflets protesting the "nuisance tax" package submitted to the Board of Estimate by Mayor Impellitteri are being distributed under the auspices of the Brooklyn Tenant, Consumer and Welfare Councils, it is announced by John Elmore, executive secretary.

Thousands of signatures are being obtained on letters to the Board of Estimate, and a mass delegation to City Hall is being planned next week, Elmore stated.

Germ Crime

(Continued From Page 3)

get to the bottom of them. We Americans cannot allow ourselves to become the accomplices of those who, acting in our name, may be employing the most horrible of weapons on defenseless civilian populations.

The effort to make us accomplice in the napalming of infants and the use of atomic weapons has been long going on. Now there is an effort to make us accomplices in murder by germs.

The big brass solemnly deny they are employing bacteriological weapons, just as the Hitlerites solemnly denied as "Bolshevik propaganda" the charges that millions of Jews and Poles were being murdered in gas vans and crematoria.

The New York Times has now cried "fake" at evidence of germ war in Korea, just as Goebbels himself and all the papers he controlled repeatedly disavowed Nazi war crimes, and even tried to turn the Nazi murder of 40,000 Polish officers in Katyn Forest against the Soviet Union—a trick certain of our high governmental officials are still trying to work.

But any layman can see through the New York Times maneuver, even if the Times took the pains to embellish its hoax with pseudo-scientific nonsense and was able to get two names high in scientific circles to authenticate this nonsense.

For instance, the Times quotes Dr. C. H. Curran, chief curator of insects and spiders at the American Museum of Natural History, as saying that pictures submitted by the Chinese as deadly bugs dropped by our armed forces were harmless insects "INCAPABLE" of carrying disease. But science has established that "harmless" insects such as common houseflies, mosquitos, fleas, ticks and lice do carry disease; and even a layman knows that science can multiply the potency of such disease and even infect such insects with other deadly diseases.

Yet, this is all the Chinese pictures show and all the Korean and Chinese charges allege, namely that insects have been infected and loosed in heaps of civilian areas.

The Times gets military experts to say that a "germ bomb" shown in the Chinese pictures is really

a nonexplosive bomb used to distribute leaflets. But the Chinese press has charged that leaflets and booklets were infected with insects resembling lice and dropped in cities and towns.

In fact, the entire effort by the New York Times to quiet the concern which must be felt by every thoughtful American suggests that powerful forces are at work to deceive the people and convert them into accomplices of the germ murderers.

We urge our fellow Americans not to allow themselves to be quieted.

We urge them to demand from President Truman an explanation for his withdrawal from Senate consideration of the Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use of germ weapons, a protocol which only our government and that of Hirohito's Japan refused to ratify in 1925.

We urge these actions to safeguard our national honor and our great tradition as humane people.

To serve justice and peace, we cannot do less.

Germ Warfare

(Continued From Page 1)

if this fails, the flies and insects can escape through the hole.

Bullene's testimony before the subcommittee was heavily censored before printing. He asked for \$38,100,000, compared with \$25,800,000 in the fiscal year 1951, and \$31,600,000 in fiscal 1951 to finance major developments in "C-B-R," army shorthand for chemical-bacteriological-radiological warfare.

Chemical covers gas warfare, and radiological comprises use of radioactive dust.

In the hearing, the figures were not broken down among these three divisions.

Rep. John J. Riley (D-SC) said to Bullene, "I notice that for this biological warfare item you are asking more than the current budget."

Gen. Bullene: Yes, sir.

Riley: Would you please give us the reasons for that?

Bullene: There are two reasons. The first is that people are paying more attention to this and taking it seriously. The other reason is that there are new laboratories that will be coming into operation next year on a greater scale, laboratories that we have under construction at certain places.

Riley: Does this mean an increase in personnel?

Bullene: We have asked for more personnel. Major General W. H. Harris, chief of Army Research Development, said, "I should like to make a statement off the record, if I may." (...)

The expansion by Gen. Bullene involves doubling the size of the BW center at Camp Detrick, near Frederick, Md., it was revealed today by the Washington Post.

A huge public works bill now being prepared for Congress at the Pentagon will carry \$17,000,000 for enlarging the Army chemical center at Camp Detrick. It would add 532 acres to the present 711-acre military reservation. Included in the project are five laboratory buildings, two warehouses, housing for 165 additional enlisted technicians, and four miscellaneous buildings.

Pentagon officials, the Washington Post said, denied that the Camp Detrick expansion program was directly linked to production of BW weapons.

"Detrick is purely a BW research and development center with no manufacturing or service

test of such weapons, carried on or contemplated," said the Post. Location of laboratories producing the weapons is a "secret," according to the Post.

Dist. 65

(Continued From Page 3)

sion from Hand to discuss this with his clients over the weekend.

In what was intended to be a bombshell, the government prosecutor told the court that it has been "revealed in testimony before the grand jury" that the \$80,000 posted for the four Communists who did not surrender last July to begin serving their Smith Act prison sentence "had been taken from the funds of a union, namely District 65 of the Distributive, Procession and Office Workers Union of America."

Rabinowitz told Hand in reply that "this is the first time Mr. Cohen has ever made this claim, and if he had said that in the Lower Court the relevant records would have been produced."

He asked for release of his clients so that he could discuss with them whether they wished to produce such "relevant records" on Monday.

The union's position was that the government's contention of bail bond funds for Communist leaders was untrue.

Coast

(Continued From Page 3)

to march in the Labor Day parade.

Foard said he took the mike and made a motion that the Warehousemen not parade.

"I said I was opposed to parading, that Labor Day was supposed to be a holiday—a day of leisure."

"Emie Fox and a member of the Communists took the microphone and opposed my motion. Then some of the non-Communist rank and file spoke in opposition to my suggestion also."

"It was put to a voice vote and there was no doubt my motion carried."

Judge Mathes ordered this "conclusion of the witness" stricken from the record, and Prosecutor Kinnison told Foard to relate just what happened.

"Well, Joe Lynch was presiding," said Foard, a little crestfallen. "Dick Lyndon went up to him and whispered something in his ear. Then Lynch called for a standing vote and my motion lost."

"The majority was just afraid to stand up—they were intimidated..."

McGrath

(Continued from Page 1)

of corruption in the government would be turned over to McGrath, whose name soon will be sent to the Senate for confirmation as Attorney General.

There were indications that McGrath and Morris had been at loggerheads almost since the day that Morris, former Republican New York City Council President, came here two months ago to head the government clean-up drive.

But the feud did not flare into the open until McGrath told a House Judiciary subcommittee Monday that he might refuse to answer a financial questionnaire Morris sent to him and other Justice Department officials seeking to determine their financial status. He also said he would not have appointed Morris if he had it to do over.

At the same time, McGrath said he did not know whether he would turn over his income tax records to a House Judiciary subcommittee studying his administration of the Justice Department. Committee chairman Frank L. Chelf (D-Ky) immediately asked the White House for help and told reporters he expected to get it.

Truman emphasized repeatedly that Morris was McGrath's man. He thus tried to lift the heat-off himself for the firing of Morris.

Case of '16'

(Continued from Page 1)

spective jurors were told to be in court at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

The two defense attorneys, and defendants Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry who are acting as their own counsel, have submitted to the court on behalf of the 16 defendants documentary studies of jury panels for the last six months. These studies show the discrimination charged at the time of the first Smith Act trial is still rampant today under the new system.

Questioned on the witness stand, Borman was unable to explain how under the new system of "equal distribution," 427 jurors were chosen from the 9th Manhattan "silk stocking" assembly district between October, 1951 and April, 1952, while only seven jurors were picked during the same period from the 14th A. D. populated chiefly by Negroes, Puerto Ricans and manual workers.

Defense evidence also revealed that the upper class area of West Manhattan's 5th A. D. supplied 305 jurors during the same period, while the 11th and 16th A. D.'s of Harlem supplied a mere total of 21.

Attorney Kaufman asked Borman if he knew the makeup of the 14th Manhattan A. D. Borman looked at the map and said he was aware that it was populated mainly by Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

Q. Did you take steps to see that Negroes and Puerto Ricans were properly represented?

A. I did.

Q. Did you ascertain whether you had achieved that representation on the jury list?

A. No.

Q. Did you think it was your duty to see that the list was properly representative?

A. Yes.

Special Assistant Prosecutor David Marks objected to Mrs. Kaufman's line of questioning.

She was upheld by the court and continued questioning the witness:

Q. What did you do?

A. The only answer I can give you is that notices went out to that (the 14th) district.

Cross-examined by Marks, the jury clerk said many prospective jurors from the 14th A. D. were disqualified because they "didn't understand English." He claimed that could account for the small

number of jurors chosen from the 14th A. D.

"I thought you said yesterday you did not apply an intelligence test?" Serri asked the witness on redirect examination.

The jury clerk admitted he had so testified, but said he did determine the qualifications of prospective jurors by talking to them.

Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

hours a week, and a 50 cents an hour wage package.

DETROIT, April 3.—President Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers of America, called an emergency meeting of his executive board here with the announced purpose of discussing "over-all Bell relations... and to perfect plans for a strike should it be necessary for us to walk out at 6 a.m. April 7."

The tie-up would come at a time when circuits are heavily overloaded because of the nationwide strike against Western Union.

Center of the telephone dispute are wage talks in Michigan, Ohio and Northern California, where 41,000 employees postponed today's strike deadline until Monday. Their new strike deadline coincides with that of 15,000 Western Electric Co. telephone installers and distributors in 43 states. All are seeking wage increases.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—D. B. Robertson, head of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, told a Federal court today that unless a settlement in the long-standing dispute with the carriers is reached another strike may be forthcoming.

The morale of the railroad workers is "lower than ever," Robertson said in testimony before Judge Emerich E. Freed, who is hearing the government's request for a permanent restraining order against three rail unions.

Shopper's Guide

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Greet
The Worker
on May Day

Please print the attached greeting in _____ inch box.
Enclosed find _____ at \$5 per inch.
Please print the attached list of names.
Enclosed find \$_____ at 25¢ per name.
Attach message and names

All greetings must be in no later than Wednesday, April 16. The May Day issue will be dated Sunday, April 27, 1952.

Greet
The Worker
on May Day

COMING

Reserve the Date for a Gala Maritime "Smash the Smith Act Frameup Trial"

DANCE

Sat. Eve. May 10th

Golden Ballroom

ST. NICHOLAS ARENA

69 W. 66th Street

Best Art Show in Town Put on By American Vets for Peace

By DAVID PLATT

One of the most interesting art shows of the year—an all-veterans show—is on view today, Saturday and Sunday at 77 Fifth Ave. (2 p.m. to 10 p.m.) under the sponsorship of American Veterans for Peace.

Of the 110 or more pieces exhibited, about half have something important to say. This is a pretty good average, considering that the veterans come from all walks of life and were not restricted to any specific theme.

Both amateurs and professionals are represented. With one or two exceptions, the work of the amateurs seems superior to the professionals, in our opinion.

American Veterans for Peace arranged this show in less than two months, thus exhibiting a high degree of organizational ability as well as good art.

The artists hail from places as far off as Montana, Iowa and Virginia.

The best of the paintings deal with such subjects as Fishmarkets, Peace Demonstrations, Tom Paine's Common Sense, Miners, East River Workers, Mexican Workers, Fruit and Vegetable Markets, Negro and White Together, Florida Funeral, Partisans, New China, Korea.

There are a couple of badly painted nudes, and one huge painting by a well-known professional attracted considerable attention not only because it was priced at a thousand dollars but because it was virtually unintelligible.

Only one or two abstract paintings mar the show.

It is significant that not one painting or drawing received by American Veterans for Peace red-baited or defended Wall Street's intervention in Korea.

During the Sunday night forum held in conjunction with the show, there was much criticism of the extravagant prices demanded by the artists for their work.

"When I see a painting priced at \$500 or more, it says to me that the artist does not want to sell his work," said the well-known painter Harry Gottlieb. "And if he doesn't want to sell his work, he might as well say it is not for sale." The artist should be more flexible, should learn who his audience is and not talk in terms so remote from their experience, he said.

Gottlieb suggested that the problem of low cost works of art within the reach of every pocket-book would be solved if labor unions and mass organizations would help to create an active demand for art. "We must end the isolation of the artist from the mass movement," he said.

The brilliant young Negro artist Ed Strickland agreed with Gottlieb that it was important to do this, but he blamed the artists more than the mass organizations for their failure to get together.

He said, "For a long time artists discouraged organizational demands for their work. They refused to produce realistic works on the ground that such works were old hat, uncreative. They refused to produce art that could be used by trade unions."

Strickland said it was about time that artists took the first step

and began to present something to the audience—to the unions and organizations "similar to this exhibit by American Veterans for Peace. That is, themes that really reflect the aims and goals of these organizations." He was loudly applauded.

I urge you to look in on the show before the weekend is over. Saturday night the vets are having a party at 77 Fifth Ave. along with the exhibit, and Sunday night at 7 the awards will be made. Take our word for it, it's the best art show in town.

Ted Tinsley Says

HOLD THAT LINE

Dun & Bradstreet, the famous credit rating house, publishes a magazine called Dun's Review which is chock full of important information for the upright corporation.

The book review section of this magazine recently reviewed "Fraud Under Federal Tax Law" by Harry Graham Balter. This seems to be a handbook for corporations who think it's horribly unfair to burden them with taxes while the man in the street still has a nickel in liquid assets.

The reviewer points out that the book answers this vital question: "Is there a difference between tax evasion and tax avoidance?"

Yes, yes, indeed, says the author of the book, although, in the reviewer's words, he agrees that "the two conditions are often blurred, however, in the actual conduct of a business or of one's personal finances." The book, we are told, deals with the "thorny problems having to do with the thin but indelible line between legal deductions and fraud."

Here's how it works. The president of a large corporation, which has expanded on the basis of excess-tax rebates and is now making the highest profits in history, takes a look at the calendar and realizes that the fiscal year has ended. He calls in his auditor, Arch Farch.

"Mr. Farch," he says, "your report indicates that we have to pay \$437,000 in taxes this year. Please shave this figure down to \$120,000."

"Yes, sir," says Farch. "How would you like it done?"

"Any way you say," says the president, cheerfully. "You're the auditor."

"But you'll have to tell me," insists Farch. "You want me to shave \$317,000 off the tax bill."

"Right. What's the problem?" "I want to know whether you want me to avoid this \$317,000, or evade it?"

The president thinks a while. "Maybe we ought to evade it," he suggests.

Farch shakes his head. "I think not," he says. "I think you ought to avoid it."

"Why?" asks the president. "Well," says auditor Farch. "If you evade the \$317,000, it's not legal."

"And if we avoid it?" "Then it's legal."

"Okay," says the president. "Avoid it."

"Very well, sir. Now about that \$57,000 we're deducting for amortization on the plant we haven't built yet."

"What about it?" "We'll have to cut that down to \$50,000."

"Why?" demands the president. "Because, sir, there's a thin but indelible line between legal deductions and fraud. That \$7,000 slipped over the line."

"Damn!" says the president. "O, don't worry about it. We'll find a way!"

"You'll evade it?" asks the president. "Absolutely not, sir. But we will avoid it."

Of course, if you are not a corporation, you neither evade or avoid. You just pay.

Siqueiros, Mexican Painter, Hits Smith Act Persecution

The famous Mexican painter, David Alfaro Siqueiros, pointing to the special significance to Mexico of the Smith Act persecutions in the United States, issued the following statement on the case of Alexander Trachtenberg, one of the 16 now on trial in New York: "At the present moment, when the U.S. inquisition against freedom of expression has arrived in Mexico in the form of the Mexican government's attack on Diego Rivera's new peace mural, the trial of Alexander Trachtenberg and his 15 fellow-victims opens in New York for the crime of advocating peace and the principles of Marxism-Leninism."

"This has special significance for us in Mexico. The great Mexican art movement, which began in the early twenties and has recently won new successes abroad, was strongly influenced by the Russian Revolution and its Marxist-Leninist ideals. Without that influence, just as without the influence of our own bourgeois democratic revolution, our art movement could not have come into existence."

Soviet Film on Circus April 12 At Stanley

The American premiere of the Soviet color film, "In the Circus Arena," will open April 12 at the Stanley Theatre. The film was produced in Moscow in 1951, and stars many of the leading circus performers from the USSR and the Chinese People's Republic. Both the Chinese and Russian sections were made during live performances at the Moscow circus in September, 1951.

Therefore, in defending freedom of expression in art against attempts to introduce the spirit of the Smith Act in Mexico, the Mexican people must protest against the efforts of the U.S. government to silence and imprison those who, like Trachtenberg, disseminated among the American people those scientific truths which helped inspire our own art and culture."

Soviet, British Films Tonight At Harlem Forum

The newly established Harlem Film Forum starts tonight (Friday) 8 p.m. with a showing of the magnificent Soviet film "The Village Teacher" and the British film "Man, One Family." The place is the Estonian Hall, 2061 Lexington Ave. (at 125 St.). The show is under the auspices of the Yorkville-Harlem Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The show is under the auspices of the Yorkville-Harlem Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.



on the scoreboard—by lester rodney

The Most Important Giant . . .

THE BREAKING of Monte Irvin's ankle is a cruel tragedy. Not only for Irvin himself and not only for the thunderstruck Giants, but for all baseball. The other Giants are not the only big leaguers feeling badly about the accident, though they must feel it most keenly. On other teams around the National and American Leagues ballplayers today are shaking their heads sadly in sympathy for a fellow ballplayer cut down before the season ever started. Many fans in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis will miss the sight of No. 20 crouching over the plate as much as New York fans.

As for the National League race, it is hard to see how the Giants have any chance to repeat. The man they lost was their big man, the one they could least afford to lose. Bobby Thomson hit the big home run on the last day that put him on every magazine cover in the land, but through the season it was Irvin who was the guts of the Giant attack. The 31-year-old Negro star from Orange, New Jersey, in his second year as a big league regular, became the league leader in runs batted in with 121. He was the big guy in the "miracle drive" for the pennant as the Giants overcame a 13½ game lead. Day after day he came up with an important run on base and delivered the hit that brought the run home.

Irvin was more than the top rbi man in the league, as the astonished Yankees discovered in the Series when he played magnificent defensive ball, threw hard and long, and stole home in addition to rattling out a record-tying number of base hits. The accident in Denver happened in an exhibition game. Irvin was going from first to third on a base hit and didn't spare the horses. There had to be all out full momentum going with this 205-pound all-round athlete to break the ankle so cruelly as the spikes caught. That's the way Irvin played it all the time, full tilt.

Monte will get his 1952 salary as per contract, but from there on in it's like starting all over again. Next year he'll be 32, no kid and a possible loss of speed, plus the bad effects of a year layoff, could take him out of the pretty good money class he had just entered for the first time.

BASEBALL AT BEST is a short lived career for those who take it up. Thirty-five is "old." An injury like this one is always a specter hanging over the players. They have to "get it while they can" and they know it.

Monte Irvin hasn't had much time to "get it." This magnificent athlete, instead of making it in his early twenties, just got started two years ago. Jimcrows kept him out while players with far less talent held down big league spots. When Irvin ripened into a pennant winners' great standout last year, his second full season up, he remarked more than once that he had been much faster and stronger 10 years ago. The long years of hitting the jimcrow trail, playing in the Negro Leagues for small money and going right through the winter in Latin America to make ends meet, took their toll. If he were white, he'd have had nine or 10 solid big league seasons—and big league salaries—behind him when his ankle bone snapped in Denver.

And yet so good had Monte Irvin become that 1952 could easily have seen him blossom forth as baseball's "Player of the Year."

With Irvin in the lineup the Giants' main problem was still batting punch. Now they are in poor shape for a pennant run. You can't rule them off for trying, of course, even without Irvin. But when you add the loss of Monte to the momentarily expected loss of Willie Mays to the draft, you wind up with what may well be a fourth place ballclub, with the Phils and Cards moving up.

This could have been the year, too, with all hands on deck. The year the Giants could have picked up from their flaming finish of last year and this time going all the way, right through the World Series. There was Irvin—and Bobby Thomson too finally come into his own—and young Mays in his second year coming along like a young DiMaggio, a once in a generation player. That good pitching is still around, plus Dark, Lockman and Mueller.

It's tough for the Giant fans. It's tougher still for the Giant team, since the loss of their star virtually kills their flag hopes and hurts their chances of finishing in the good money. It's toughest of all for the athlete in a Denver hospital contemplating a big plaster cast on his right leg and starting that ill-fated slide over and over again in his mind.

It won't do his ankle much good, but about all a fan can do is drop Monte a line at the Mercy Hospital in Denver wishing him the speediest possible full recovery.

'On to Helsinki'

SOMEWHERE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., on the back of an old envelope are a lot of scribbled notes jotted down on Monday night in the Kansas University dressing room in Madison Square Garden. The only exact quotes I remember for sure from the players who rallied to beat La Salle and make the boat to the Olympics this summer are "Whoopie! On to Helsinki!" a sentiment gleefully scrawled on the blackboard which coach Phog Allen had used to diagram plays between halves.

Why any coach with a player like Clyde Lovellette has to diagram plays is beyond me. The big guy from Terra Haute is tremendously improved over his appearance here last year. He's gotten so good that you could see him now as a star even if he were three or four inches shorter than his 6 foot 9, which is a very unscientific way to appraise a player, I know.

The pros aren't going to get him, by the way. Not the official pros, that is. He wants that AAU deal and he tells you why. "A pro basketball life doesn't last too long and then where are you? The guy who goes into the AAU deals with those big companies at least get the guarantee of a job. That's for me."

Chatting with a couple of Kansas players, I found them very enthusiastic about going to the Olympics. Seniors Lienhart and Kelly, dressing together, also had this earnest thought—maybe playing ball over there with all the countries of the world involved will be a good thing for general understanding and peace, it sure can't hurt.

It's hard to find an argument with that sentiment—unless you happen to run a munitions factory.

FILMS FOR KIDS

"THE LINK" (Chaplin)
"THE MOUSE OF TOMORROW" (Cartoon)
"WILD FOWL" (In slow motion)
"RED STALLION'S REVENGE" and others

SATURDAY 1:30 and 3:00 p.m.
Members 40c. Non-Members 50c.
Last show until fall

CLUB CINEMA 430 Sixth Ave. (at 54th St.)

THE NEW CHINA

STANLEY THEATRE

Chicago Cops Beat, Jail Young Negro Worker

CHICAGO, April 3.—The Chicago Police Department gave its answer to the charge of genocide against the Negro people and the growing unity of Negro and white —when the blood of another Negro youth stained the floors and walls of a West Side police station. The incident occurred just 15 hours before 2,000 Chicagoans rallied to support the charge of genocide lodged against the United States Government.

Victims of the police attack in the early morning hours of March 21 were Deona Braggs, 23 year-old Negro factory worker and two young white women, Mary Orr and Katherine Spiwak. Braggs was beaten and kicked so cruelly in the stomach, head and groin that he required extensive hospital treatment.

Miss Spiwak and Miss Orr were charged with disorderly conduct; Braggs was charged with resisting arrest and disorderly conduct. Out

of jail until their trial, set for April 4, the three came to the Civil Rights Congress for aid in fighting the case. CRC chapters and other community organizations have already begun to register angry protests at the vicious attack on the three young people. Attorneys for the three are Mrs. Odas Nicholson and Mrs. Max Naiman.

ORGANIZE HARLEM COUNCIL OF PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS

A permanent Council of Puerto Rican Affairs was organized by over 50 citizens of Lower Harlem at a conference sponsored by the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party at 14th A. D. ALP headquarters, 29 E. 114 St. ALP state chairman, Vito Marcantonio, greeted the conference and urged the formation of more councils "close to the people and their problems."

Manuel Medina, who nearly won the Assembly seat in the 14th A.D. on the ALP ticket in the 1950 elections, declared that "conditions faced by our people are unbearable." Medina said rent gouging for "filthy holes unfit for animals to live in" was the biggest problem in the Puerto Rican community.

He noted the discrimination against Puerto Ricans in the Department of Welfare and from employers, and said that "with the Council we will give the fight back

to them every day in the week." The organizational proposals were presented by Julio Medina and provided for a continuations committee to plan the first meeting of the Council by April 15.

The council will be a delegated body with two members from each ALP club, plus one additional member for each 50 Spanish speaking members on its rolls. It plans a Sanish speakers' bureau, a publicity and education committee and a Services Committee to provide lawyers and doctors for advisory purposes in each club or Congressional District on specific nights.

The Council will also initiate a campaign to get every Spanish-speaking ALP enrollee in the county to join it by June 1.

Marcantonio, in his speech, urged non-Puerto Rican ALP leaders to "become familiar with the question of Puerto Rican independence and the people's daily problems."

"Puerto Ricans are patriots," Marcantonio asserted, "and they want to see their home land free of the exploitation of the U. S. under the phony constitution that now insures this exploitation."

"Red-baiting" he declared "can be defeated by hard work and the full participation of the leadership and the members."

Delegation Visits Justice Dept. on Rosenberg Case

A delegation of 10 people from New York, Connecticut and Washington, in an interview on the Rosenberg case with A. F. Oehman, special assistant Attorney General finally received a statement that the Department of Justice would consider the request for a new trial. The delegation was part of the activities in the fight for a new trial for Edith and Julius Rosenberg, who face the death sentence, and for Morton Sobell, beginning a 30-year prison term.

Oehman, in an hour and a half discussion, at first maintained that his department had no authority to interfere with the courts, but delegates succeeded in overcoming this evasion.

Delegates included Rev. Spencer Kennard, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell and Mrs. Emily Alman of New York and Dr. John Marsalka of New Haven.

While the delegates were meeting in Washington, the many Rosenberg committees throughout the country led a telephone and telegram campaign directed to the Department of Justice and its local offices.

Harlem Rally on South Africa Will Hear Mrs. Charlotta Bass

Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass the Progressive Party's vice-presidential candidate will join Paul Robeson tomorrow (Saturday) at the Harlem street rally supporting the South African civil disobedience campaign, it was announced yesterday.

Sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, the rally will be held from 6 to 9 p.m. at 126 St. and Lenox Ave.

The National Civil Rights Congress yesterday declared support for the South African demonstration. It joined the Council and several labor groups in urging wires and letters to the Embassy of the Union of South Africa in Washington, demanding repeal of the Apartheid (segregation)

program of the Malan regime. William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, charged yesterday, "the same U. S. government which practices genocide against the Negro people is behind the Malan Nazis of South Africa and their program to exterminate the millions of colored people of South Africa."

The struggles of colored peoples all over the world, Patterson declared, "must receive the support of all Negro and progressive Americans. Each struggle abroad strengthens the fight for human and constitutional rights within the U. S. and the crusade for world peace."

The New York-CRC urged its members and friends to support the Harlem rally.

Knickerbocker Meet Pushes Fight Against Bias Eviction

A meeting this week in Knickerbocker Village urged city and state officials to help block the eviction of the family of Edward Strickland, Negro artist. The meeting was advised that Knickerbocker Village had, after 18 years, finally given a lease to one Negro family, but that the application for Strickland's eviction was still being pressed by the project.

The resolution adopted by the meeting called on Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stichman to deny the eviction application.

It declared that the admission of one "token Negro family" did not clear the project of violating the section in the Public Housing Law against discrimination. It called on Gov. Dewey, Mayor Impeller, City-Council president Rudolph Halley, Sen. Elmer F. Quinn, Assemblyman Louis De Salvio and Councilman Robert Weissberger, "to protest to the Housing Commissioner and K. V. management against the threatened eviction of Edward Strickland and to demand that John Strickland, Jon Saunders, Sherril Harris and Eloise King, qualified Negro families, be granted leases for apartments."

The meeting voted for the resolution despite a joint statement read to them from Rep. Arthur Klein,

De Salvio and Weissberger declaring that "no discrimination seems to be present with regard to the rental of apartments in your development."

Community leaders who spoke in favor of the resolution included Mrs. Jessie Kessler, host of Mr. and Mrs. Hardine Hendrix, a Negro couple at Stuyvesant Town, and the Rev. Edward Chandler, of Trinity Church.

The Rev. Arthur Trois, of the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, spoke as chairman of a neighborhood steering committee representing 15 community organizations.

Edward and John Strickland, who also spoke expressed confidence in their ultimate victory through the support of the Negro people and all decent-minded citizens.

The Knickerbocker Village Tenants Association was advised that a resolution was adopted by the Lower East Side Health Council protesting the threatened eviction.



Robeson Backs Rally Monday on Greek Murders

Paul Robeson yesterday called on freedom-fighters to join him on Monday in paying tribute to four heroes who died for freedom. Robeson issued the call, released by the Council of Greek Americans, to urge an overflow attendance at the Hotel Capitol Protest Memorial Rally next Monday.

The death of Nicos Beloyannis and his three comrades in Athens, said Robeson, "must not be a signal for further executions. Rather must it become the symbol of our determination to do all in our power to save the lives of almost 2,000 other peace fighters incarcerated in the foul Greek concentration camps under sentence of death."

Hungary Honors Greek Martyr

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 3.—The Budapest Standard Electric Co. has been renamed the Nico Beloyannis after the Greek Communist hero who was executed by the Greek monarcho-fascist government last Sunday.

The company had been owned by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., a U. S. trust, which was taken over by the government of Hungary after two officials of the company, Robert Vogeler and Edward Sanders, had been arrested for espionage against Hungary.

Morris

(Continued from Page 1)

Attorney General the idea that I was an easy-going individual who would be delighted to have a suite of offices in the Department of Justice, read reports, make surveys of the results of legislative investigations and propose machinery for making official misconduct less possible in the future," Morris said in a prepared statement.

"I guess we can draw this conclusion—official Washington does not wish to be investigated."

He said his dismissal came "without warning and without explanation." He said that this did not "disillusion" him.

"I never had any illusions about Howard McGrath."

He disclosed that he called the White House today and left word he was standing by in case Truman wishes to talk to him. No call came from the President, he said.

PRE-EASTER BAZAAR

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Continuous Dancing from 9 p.m. with
ENRIQUE NAVARRO and His Orchestra

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

DR. HERBERT APHREKER speaks on "Reconstruction and Its Meaning Today" Friday, April 4th 8:30 p.m. at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. Entertainment and dancing. Sub. 65c. Labor Youth League.

"A KOREAN-AMERICAN looks at Korea" a talk by Peter Hyun, executive secretary, North California Peace Crusade. Friday April 4th 8:30 p.m. 230 West 80th St. (cor. B'way). Contribution 50c. Sponsored by ALP 20th Congressional Dist.

CLUB CINEMA presents a complete social evening of food . . . fun . . . and film, "The Blue Angel" a powerful German drama with Marlene Dietrich. Friday and Sunday two shows 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Saturday 3 showings starting 8:30 p.m. Members \$1. Non-members \$1.25. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

Tomorrow Manhattan

"TURN TO" 158 Rivington St. for the defense of Al Lannon on Saturday, April 5—8 p.m. until 11. Sub. \$1. At the corner of Clinton Ind-BMT Essex's and Delancey Sts.).

FILMS FOR KIDS—Club Cinema presents the following films: "The Rink" (Chaplin), "The Mouse of Tomorrow" (a cartoon), "Wild Fowl" (in slow motion), and "Red Stallion's Revenge," and others. Saturday 1:30 and 3 p.m. Members 40c—non-members 50c. Children under responsible supervision. Last show until fall. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

CARIBBEAN PARTY, Sat., 8:30 p.m. Calypso entertainment, dancing, games, 249 W. 13th St. First Floor. Auspices, Village ALP. Contribution \$1.

PEACE, PAINTINGS AND A PARTY! Veterans for Peace presents scenes from CNA's new production, "Gold Thru the Trees" Sat., 9 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave. Contr. \$1.

HEY THERE! Help build our New Theatre Group. Attend our Candle Light Party. Dancing, good entertainment, skits, Jazz Guitarist, folk singers, and others—8:30 p.m. sharp. Liberty Stages at 111 W. 88th St.

Tomorrow Bronx

CLUB UNITY LVL invites you to an evening of dancing and entertainment at 1029 E. 163rd St. Room 5. Times 9 p.m. till . . . admission 50c.

Sunday Manhattan

SUNDAY-AT-EIGHT. Place: Metropolitan Music School, 18 W. 74 St., N.Y. Date: Sunday, April 6 at 8 p.m. Frantz Casseus, Haitian guitarist; Gita Rosova, violin solos. Performance of "Variations on a Familiar Theme" by Sidney J. Lawrence with Cedric and Boyd Bennett, Gita Rosova and Henry Buffa.

ALP SUNDAY FORUM presents Dr. Francis Bartlett, progressive psychologist on "Consciousness and the Role of the Freudian Unconscious." 8:30 p.m., April 6, 220 W. 80th St. Contr. 75c.

NEW EXHIBITION—Japanese Peoples Woodcuts on the "Struggle for Peace." Opening reception Sunday, April 6—2 to 5 p.m. Teachers Center, 206 W. 15th St., N.Y.C.

TODAY IS THE FINAL DAY of Veterans for Peace Awards! Auction 2 to 10 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. Contr. 25c.

Sunday Brooklyn

MASS RALLY Against Deportation. The March 10 Supreme Court Decisions Affect Your Speakers: Mort Bloom, Claudia Jones, and Abner Green. Special tribute to Carol King. At the Brighton Community Center, 3209 Coney Island Ave., Sunday, April 6 at 8 p.m. Sub. 40c. Ausp.: Brooklyn Anti-Deportation Comm.

Coming

MASS PROTEST MEMORIAL MEETING to honor four Executed Greek Resistance fighters and stop executions in Greece. Hear Paul Robeson, Rev. Wm. H. Melsh, Leon Strauss, Claudia Jones, and others. See the Hellenic Dancers at Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and 8th Ave., N.Y.C. on Monday, April 7 at 7:30 p.m. Contr. 50c. Sponsored by: Council of Greek-Americans, 258 W. 26th St., N.Y.C.

Reveal Pentagon Asks More Funds For Germ Shells and Bombs

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Army is asking Congress for increased funds for bacteriological warfare development, including mass production of shells and bombs containing germs and infected insects. This was revealed here today with the release of testimony given Feb. 28 by Major General E. F. Bullene before a closed session of a House Appropriations subcommittee.

The printed proceedings show Bullene, chief of the Army Chemical Corps, demanding an additional \$5,000,000 for "applied research" in the Chemical Corps program and an unstated increase for the manufacture of bacteriological weapons.

"We also think it is very urgent," Gen. Bullene said. "We have been doing research for 10 years and we think it is time to catch up with some hardware."

Army information officers explained to newsmen today that "hardware" is the Pentagon word for mass-produced, service-use weapons as distinguished from experimental work.

THE M-15 HORROR

One such weapon is apparently the M-15, described by the Korean government in Pyongyang as having been retrieved by residents after a BW (bacteriological warfare) attack by U. S. planes.

"The weapon," the description says, "is a green thin-walled cylinder with a stabilizer which looks much like a demolition bomb. It is about 140 centimeters long (about 56 inches), and 40 centimeters wide. The interior of the cylinder is divided into four compartments, each having a hole about an inch in diameter. A special mechanism opens the cylinder at the required altitude and,"

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

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The Crime of Germ War

— See Page 3 —

450 From 42 Countries Oper World Trade Meet in Moscow

— See Page 3 —



McGRATH

McGrath Quits in Midst of Scandal After Firing Morris

Hungary Honors Greek Martyr

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 3.—The Budapest Standard Electric Co. has been renamed the Nico Beloyannis after the Greek Communist hero who was executed by the Greek monarcho-fascist government last Sunday. The company had been owned

by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., a U. S. trust, which was taken over by the government of Hungary after two officials of the company, Robert Vogeler and Edward Sanders, had been arrested for espionage against Hungary.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath resigned today in the midst of a widespread government graft scandal after he had fired Newbold Morris for demanding that McGrath answer a questionnaire on his financial status. Morris had been picked earlier by President Truman to conduct a probe into the graft scandal. But Morris was technically a subordinate of McGrath, so McGrath was able to fire him before quitting himself.

President Truman named J. P. McGranery, U. S. judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, to succeed McGrath.

McGrath's resignation was announced by Truman at a news conference about four hours after the Attorney General stunned capital observers by abruptly firing Morris, who took over only two months ago as the Administration's "cleanup man."

The Chief Executive told his jam-packed news conference that

McGrath quit shortly before Truman started to the meeting with newsmen. The President emphasized that McGrath's resignation was voluntary.

He said that he himself did not know McGrath had fired Morris until he saw it on a news ticker.

While Morris was generally known as "Mr. Truman's clean-up man," actually he was an assistant Attorney General under McGrath's command. McGrath thus was free to fire him when he chose. Truman said he had known the Morris dismissal was under consideration, but did not know it was an accomplished fact until he read about it. He immediately telephoned McGrath.

Truman said the investigation (Continued on Page 6)

Steel Pay Talks Collapse

Steel wage negotiations collapsed here yesterday and a strike next Wednesday 12:01 a.m. appeared almost certain as representatives of the "Big Six" corporations offered the union a raise of nine cents an hour in place of the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations.

Price talks in Washington between U. S. Steel president Benjamin Fairless and "stabilizers" also broke down.

The companies, actually making the first offer since negotiations began last fall, claimed the nine cents plus some "fringe" concessions would cost them 16 cents an hour compared to their claim that the WSB's proposal would cost 26 cents.

The WSB recommended 12½ cents plus two 2½-cent stepups during the 18-month contract, six paid holidays and some other improvements.

Philip Murray made it clear that the union will not accept the deadline another day, however, putting it at 12:01 a.m. Wednesday

instead of Tuesday as it was originally set.

The breakdown of talks threw the issue into the lap of the President whose advisers have hinted that he will most likely take seizure action. If he does, the required procedure will probably start moving through the weekend because the mill owners claim they need three or four days to bank furnaces.

Negotiations, originally set by the employers for last Monday, were off until yesterday morning while employers dickered with price authorities for a raise of \$12 a ton. Under the Capehart amendment they were entitled to only \$2.

30,000 Strike Western Union

Western Union was shut down yesterday morning by the first nationwide telegraph strike since 1919.

Thirty thousand Western Union workers started picketing 2,000 main offices of the communications monopoly and its 1,000 branch offices.

Adolph Brungs, president of the AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union, placed the demands of the workers as a 40-hour week for half its members who still work 48 (Continued on Page 6)

Majority Say U.S. Should Not Have Gone to Korea, Poll Shows

The majority of Americans believe that the U.S. should never have entered the Korean war, the latest Gallup Poll reveals. The poll, published Wednesday, asked this question of what, it said, was a cross-section of the American public:

"Do you think the United States made a mistake in going into the war in Korea, or not?"

The vote:

Yes, a mistake—51 percent.

No, not a mistake—35 percent.

No opinion—14 percent.

Of the total of those who expressed any opinion,

59.3 percent said it was a mistake for U.S. forces to have been sent to Korea.

A Gallup Poll in March, 1951, also showed a majority feeling the same way.

In July, 1951, a Gallup Poll asked whether our troops should be withdrawn from Korea, if the Chinese Volunteers withdraw. That is exactly what the Koreans and Chinese have proposed in recommending that all foreign troops be withdrawn.

The results showed 54 percent for withdrawal, and 62 percent of all those who expressed an opinion.

Admit No Action Taken To Get Fair Jury Panel

By HARRY RAYMOND

A federal court jury official admitted yesterday he never took steps to determine whether Negro and Puerto Rican citizens were given proper representation on jury panels since a new system of selection was established in 1949.

Questioned for the second day in a pre-trial challenge of the jury system by Frank Serri and Mary Kaufman, attorneys for the 16 New York Communists indicted under the Smith Act, William J. Borman, the jury clerk, also revealed that:

• When the national Communist leaders, now serving five-year terms challenged the jury system in 1949 prior to the first Smith Act trial, the jury commissioners acted quickly to change the method of jury selection to give an impression of fairness.

• The new system of punching out names from the voters' lists still produce jury panels dominated by rich executives and virtually barring manual workers, Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

• When 4,606 new names, all selected by the new punch system, were added to the jury lists after the system was challenged in the first Smith Act trial, there were still 7,500 names on the lists selected in the old manner. These 7,500 names, it was shown in the 1949 challenge, were garnered from such exclusive ritzy documents as the Social Register, Directory of Directors, the Engineers Directory, College Alumni Association lists and lists handpicked by the Grand Jurors Association.

RECESS TO MONDAY

After a brief appearance on the witness stand of James J. Doyle, deputy jury clerk, Judge Edward J. Dimock recessed the hearing until Monday morning. The pro-

(Continued on Page 6)

REVEAL CANADA IS CENTER for DEVELOPING PENTAGON'S GERM WARFARE WEAPONS

OTTAWA, April 3.—Dr. Omond McKillop Solandt is director-general of Canada's "defense research board" which is charged with the task of developing bacteriological weapons—the new, hideous anti-civilian type of warfare.

Dr. Solandt, according to the Montreal Standard (1949) "knows more ways of killing people than anyone else."

The working of his department was brought to public attention by the Tribune March 27, 1950, following a report of a "hush-hush" meeting on germ warfare held in an Ottawa church hall. The Canadian Press reported that conference as follows:

"Canadian, American and British scientists today (Mar. 15, 1950)

opened three days of top secret discussions that underlines the exchange system under which Canada gives and gets military secrets.

"The conference was called to order in an Ottawa church hall by Dr. O. M. Solandt, director-general of defense research and one of Canada's four chiefs of staff, under hush-hush conditions equal to anything Ottawa has known since the war.

The report said the conference discussed Dr. Solandt's work on bacteriological, chemical and other phases of warfare. "Behind it," the report continued, "is the exchange system that allows Canada to specialize in germ and gas and Arctic warfare and to turn dis-

tries in return for their findings in other fields."

One of the germs reportedly used in Korea and China is diplococcus meningitidis (meningococcus meningitidis). A world authority on this disease, which causes spinal meningitis, and struck British troops in World War I, is Prof. E. G. D. Murray of the Dept. of Bacteriology at McGill University. Earlier reports associated Prof. Murray with Dr. Solandt and the work of the Defense Research Board's budget is being spent on the development of atomic, biological and chemical warfare weapons. Dr. O. M. Solandt, chairman of the Board told a Toronto Young Men's Canadian Club meeting March 3.

Union Group in England Urges Big-Power Talks

LONDON, April 3 (ALN).—Delegates to the 25th annual meeting of the Midland Federation of Trades Councils passed a resolution urging talks between the five great powers to ease the cause of world tension.

Alderman John Winstone, secretary of the federation, told the delegates from the 40 trades councils represented:

"We must increase our efforts to uplift and strengthen our movement, which must be alert to meet any attack upon the standard of living of the workers."

During a debate on government cuts in education and health services, one of the delegates charged: "The cuts are being made for a war on the workers' children." A resolution protesting the cuts was adopted.

Unionists Call Peace Meet in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, April 3.—Sixty trade unionists, CIO, AFL and independent, joined today in a call to all organized workers urging their participation in a Trade Union Action Conference for Peace on April 12.

The aim of the conference, its sponsors said, is to take action for "peace in Korea and peace in the world."

Panel discussions at the conference will be keyed to the wage freeze, prices and taxes; unemployment and speedup; fair employment practices in industry; repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran Acts; reestablishment of collective bargaining, and settlement of international differences through major power negotiations.

PHONY PROSPERITY

The call to the conference emphasized that the talk about war prosperity is phony.

In Detroit, it pointed out, 175,000 auto workers are unemployed. Three out of every 10 clothing workers in the United States are unemployed, and unemployment is growing in the building trades—all because of the Korean war economy.

"The Korean war has increased attacks against the Negro people. Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore were murdered in Florida. Thomas E. Reed, 19-year-old Negro soldier, was refused burial alongside his white comrades.

"At home and abroad, jimcrow is the official policy of the armed services. Mexican-Americans are similarly treated as second class citizens."

Among those signing the call (organizations listed for identification only) were F. S. Alvord, AFL Carpenters; Bertha Angle, CIO Clothing Workers; Roger Boyd and James Daugherty, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Lawrence Turner and George Chavez, Furniture Workers; Bill Dawson, AFL Plumbers; Joe Johnson and Chuck Drury, Marine Cooks & Stewards; Barney Farrell and Wyndham Mortimer, CIO Auto Workers; Charles Gladstone, AFL Ladies Garment Workers; Fred Hancock, AFL Painters; Manny Krause, AFL Cleaners & Dyers; Tom Loiacono, United Electrical Workers; Joan Sadler and Louis Merriweather, Office Workers; Felix Padilla, CIO Oil Workers; Neil Pettibone, AFL Paper Workers; Henry Sazer, AFL Cap Makers; Lloyd Seeliger and Lou Sherman, ILWU Warehousemen.

The conference is scheduled for 1 to 5 p.m., April 12, 1952, at the Crystal Tea Room, 4818 Avalon Blvd.

Washington State Women Set To Put Peace Parley on Ballot

By TERRY PETTUS

SEATTLE, April 3.—An initiative proposal which calls on Congress to declare that it is the policy of the U.S. to live in peaceful co-existence with all other nations has been filed in Olympia by three Bellingham women. All have sons in military service, two of whom are now fighting in Korea.

The proposal will be known as Initiative No. 183. Attorney General Smith Troy has until the end of this week to issue a ballot title. When this is issued official initiative petitions can be printed for the 50,000 signatures of registered voters be required to place it on the ballot for the voters at the Nov. 4 election. Deadline for signatures is July 7.

The measure also calls on the U.S. government to implement the Charter of the United Nations by "inviting the responsible heads of the governments of the leading nations of the world to a conference to negotiate a settlement of their existing differences and to reach such agreements as will end the threat of war for this generation and for generations to come."

Those who filed the initiative are Mrs. Patricia Cary, 2105 Lakeway Drive; Mrs. Mona Thomas, 1122 Lake View St., and Mrs. Ruby Davis, Box 574. Mrs. Cary's son, a Marine, has been wounded in Korea. Mrs. Thomas' son is also in Korea while Mrs. Davis' son is in the army in Alaska.

"We are new to this sort of thing," said Mrs. Cary, "and haven't had much experience, but we are confident that we will have the help of a lot of people." She said that she and her companions are calling a meeting in Bellingham to organize a committee and that arrangements have been made to print petitions.

In a statement to the press, the three women appealed to all interested persons to join in financing and circulating the petition.

Text of Ballot Proposal for Big-Power Peace Talks

Following is the text of the foreign policy initiative proposal:

PREAMBLE

"Since we believe that the differences between nations will never be settled by force and violence; and,

"Since we believe that it is possible for nations having different economic and political systems to peacefully co-exist in the world; and,

"Since we believe that it is possible to achieve the goal of universal peace, to which all mankind aspires, by negotiations rather than by force of arms; now there,

"Be it enacted by the people of the state of Washington:

"Section 1. That application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States of America for the enactment of a joint resolution declaring it to be the policy of the government of the United States of America to live in peaceful co-existence with all other nations regardless of their economic or political institutions, and, in accordance with Article 2, Section 3, of the Charter of the United Nations which states, 'All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, and security, and justice, are not endangered,' to implement this policy by inviting responsible heads of the governments of the leading

nations of the world to a conference to negotiate a settlement of their existing differences and to reach such agreement as will end the threat of war for this generation and generations to come.

"Sections 2. That copies of this application shall immediately be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each member of the Washington Congressional Delegation, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to the presiding officers of the legislatures of the several states requesting their cooperation."

50 CALIF. UNIONS DEMAND REPEAL OF THE SMITH ACT

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—More than 50 Northern California unions—representing 100,000 teamsters, cooks, carpenters, hodcarriers, steelworkers, machinists, longshoremen and others—have reaffirmed opposition to the Smith Act in recent weeks and called for its quick repeal.

This response was announced by the Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act and Other Anti-Labor Legislation which initiated the repeal campaign several months ago. Action by the locals—AFL, CIO and independents—followed committee appeals to all labor.

Resolutions passed by the locals are addressed to California representatives and senators and ask them to join any and all moves to remove the act from the books. The Smith Act is as anti-labor and dangerous to the rights of free speech, free assembly and free organization.

The union resolutions also point out that labor has consistently op-

posed this measure and call for a drive to repeal the bill this year—before more trade unionists are indicted on so-called "conspiracy" charges under the act.

Hal Kramer, executive secretary of the committee who reported the progress of the repeal campaign, said that both San Francisco's Congressmen—John F. Shelley and Frank R. Havenner—have pledged to join the repeal fight.

Right now, he said, the committee is pushing a petition campaign addressed to congressmen urging them to support the repeal measure introduced by Rep. Adolph Sabath of Illinois.

Among the unions, that have taken action in the past month are:

AFL—Teamsters Local 70 of Oakland; Carpenters locals in Berkeley, San Francisco, El Verano, Marin county and Oakland; District Council of Lathers of San Rafael; Barbers Local 134 of Oakland; Labor League for Political Education of Santa Clara county;

Plumbers and Pipefitters Local 393 of San Jose; Machinists Lodge 5 of Bakersfield, and Cooks Local 230 of Fresno.

CIO—Oil Workers Local 2 of Coalinga; Steelworkers Local 1798 of Oakland and Lithographers Local 17 of San Francisco.

Independent—Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union district council; Warehousemen's Local 17 of Sacramento; Longshoremen's Local 64 of Stockton; Ship Scalers & Painters Local 2 of San Francisco; National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards; Warehousemen's Local 6 divisions in six Bay areas; Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Local 50 of San Francisco; Office Workers Local 34 of San Francisco, and United Electrical Workers Local 1412 of Oakland.

Young Dems in Seattle Show Liking For Judge Douglas as President

SEATTLE, April 3.—Strong support for Justice William O. Douglas as Presidential nominee was expressed in a preference vote conducted at a meeting of the Young Democrats of King County.

Balloting followed talks on behalf of the candidacies of Justice Douglas, Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, Sen. Estes Kefauver and President Harry S. Truman.

The results were: Stevenson, 16; Douglas, 9; Kefauver, 6; and Truman, 3.

The vote for Stevenson was not a surprise as there had been an organized movement on his behalf in Democratic circles for some time. One of the leaders is Ed Munro, former King County Democratic chairman. The Stevenson forces were the only ones to distribute literature at the meeting.

It is significant, however, that Justice Douglas was the only one of the four possible candidates who did not come in for sharp criticism during the floor discussion.

Members hit Stevenson as a

candidate of the "big city machine." Kefauver was criticized for his vote against FEPC legislation.

Richard. Pelz, club president, said he was not supporting Douglas because he is not in the running.

Pelz, however, made a stirring talk on behalf of the justice. He said he could be a "strong candidate" and is a man with a "fine liberal record" both on and off the bench. He cited Douglas' anti-trust stand while a member of the Federal Securities Commission and his "fore-square" defense of constitutional rights.

Justice Douglas understands better than any other that force alone will not guarantee peace, Pelz declared.

Other speakers lauded Douglas because he is in "close touch with the common man" and that under his leadership the country would stand the best chance of keeping out of war because of his understanding of the Asian question.

Canadian Leader Asks Cease-Fire Now in Korea

WINNIPEG, Canada, April 3.—Under the front page heading: "Coldwell Asks Cease-Fire in Korea; Terms U.S. Leadership Disastrous," the following report on the address in the House of Commons by M. J. Coldwell, Canadian Commonwealth Federation leader, was carried by the Manitoba Commonwealth:

"An immediate cease-fire in Korea was called for by M. J. Coldwell MP, CCF national leader, in a keynote speech given in the House of Commons March 6. He called for Canadian intervention

to curb an over-aggressive U.S. foreign policy in the Far East and a program of large-scale economic aid."

The CCF paper carried the following direct quotes from Coldwell's speech:

"Many statements made by leading United States spokesmen have created an uneasy feeling that a powerful group in that country not only is not anxious to achieve peace in the Far East but is determined to enlarge the war against China."

Coldwell said if Canada con-

tinues to "follow U.S. leadership in the Far East we are liable to be dragged into a disastrous adventure."

He urged that Canada support admission of People's China into United Nations.

The paper reported that Coldwell urged "that the Canadian government take the initiative in having political representatives on the nations with troops in Korea take the peace talks over from the military officials now handling them."

Best Art Show in Town Put on By American Vets for Peace

By DAVID FLATT

One of the most interesting art shows of the year—an all-veterans' show—is on view today, Saturday and Sunday at 77 Fifth Ave. (2 p.m. to 10 p.m.) under the sponsorship of American Veterans for Peace.

Of the 110 or more pieces exhibited, about half have something important to say. This is a pretty good average, considering that the veterans come from all walks of life and were not restricted to any specific theme.

Both amateurs and professionals are represented. With one or two exceptions, the work of the amateurs seems superior to the professionals, in our opinion.

American Veterans for Peace arranged this show in less than two months, thus exhibiting a high degree of organizational ability as well as good art.

The artists hail from places as far off as Montana, Iowa and Virginia.

The best of the paintings deal with such subjects as Fishmarkets, Peace Demonstrations, Tom Paine's Common Sense, Miners, East River Workers, Mexican Workers, Fruit and Vegetable Markets, Negro and White Together, Florida Funeral, Partisans, New China, Korea.

There are a couple of badly painted nudes, and one huge painting by a well-known professional attracted considerable attention not only because it was priced at a thousand dollars but because it was virtually unintelligible.

Only one or two abstract paintings mar the show.

It is significant that not one painting or drawing received by American Veterans for Peace red-baited or defended Wall Street's intervention in Korea.

During the Sunday night forum held in conjunction with the show, there was much criticism of the extravagant prices demanded by the artists for their work.

"When I see a painting priced at \$500 or more, it says to me that the artist does not want to sell his work," said the well-known painter Harry Gottlieb. "And if he doesn't want to sell his work, he might as well say it is not for sale." The artist should be more flexible, should learn who his audience is and not talk in terms so remote from their experience, he said.

Gottlieb suggested that the problem of low cost works of art within the reach of every pocket-book would be solved if labor unions and mass organizations would help to create an active demand for art. "We must end the isolation of the artist from the mass movement," he said.

The brilliant young Negro artist Ed Strickland agreed with Gottlieb that it was important to do this, but he blamed the artists more than the mass organizations for their failure to get together.

He said, "For a long time artists discouraged organizational demands for their work. They refused to produce realistic works on the ground that such works were old hat, uncreative. They refused to produce art that could be used by trade unions."

Strickland said it was about time that artists took the first step

and began to present something to the audience—to the unions and organizations "similar to this exhibit by American Veterans for Peace. That is, themes that really reflect the aims and goals of these organizations." He was loudly applauded.

I urge you to look in on the show before the weekend is over. Saturday night the vets are having a party at 77 Fifth Ave. along with the exhibit, and Sunday night at 7 the awards will be made. Take our word for it, it's the best art show in town.

Ted Tinsley Says

HOLD THAT LINE

Dun & Bradstreet, the famous credit rating house, publishes a magazine called Dun's Review which is chock full of important information for the upright corporation.

The book review section of this magazine recently reviewed "Fraud Under Federal Tax Law" by Harry Graham Balter. This seems to be a handbook for corporations who think it's horribly unfair to burden them with taxes while the man in the street still has a nickel in liquid assets.

The reviewer points out that the book answers this vital question: "Is there a difference between tax evasion and tax avoidance?"

Yes, yes, indeed, says the author of the book, although, in the reviewer's words, he agrees that "the two conditions are often blurred, however, in the actual conduct of a business or of one's personal finances." The book, we are told, deals with the "thorny problems having to do with the thin but indelible line between legal deductions and fraud."

Here's how it works. The president of a large corporation, which has expanded on the basis of excess-tax rebates and is now making the highest profits in history, takes a look at the calendar and realizes that the fiscal year has ended. He calls in his auditor, Arch Farch.

"Mr. Farch," he says, "your report indicates that we have to pay \$437,000 in taxes this year. Please shave this figure down to \$120,000."

"Yes, sir," says Farch. "How would you like it done?"

"Any way you say," says the president, cheerfully. "You're the auditor."

"But you'll have to tell me," insists Farch. "You want me to shave \$317,000 off the tax bill."

"Right. What's the problem?" "I want to know whether you want me to avoid this \$317,000, or evade it?"

The president thinks a while. "Maybe we ought to evade it," he suggests.

Farch shakes his head. "I think not," he says. "I think you ought to avoid it."

"Why?" asks the president.

"Well," says auditor Farch. "If you evade the \$317,000, it's not legal."

"And if we avoid it?"

"Then it's legal."

"Okay," says the president. "Avoid it."

"Very well, sir. Now about that \$57,000 we're deducting for amortization on the plant we haven't built yet."

"What about it?"

"We'll have to cut that down to \$50,000."

"Why?" demands the president.

"Because, sir, there's a thin but indelible line between legal deductions and fraud. That \$7,000 slipped over the line."

"Damn!" says the president.

"O, don't worry about it. We'll find a way!"

"You'll evade it?" asks the president.

"Absolutely not, sir. But we will avoid it."

Of course, if you are not a corporation, you neither evade or avoid. You just pay.

Siqueiros, Mexican Painter, Hits Smith Act Persecution

The famous Mexican painter, David Alfaro Siqueiros, pointing to the special significance to Mexico of the Smith Act persecutions in the United States, issued the following statement on the case of Alexander Trachtenberg, one of the 16 now on trial in New York:

"At the present moment, when the U.S. inquisition against freedom of expression has arrived in Mexico in the form of the Mexican government's attack on Diego Rivera's new peace mural, the trial of Alexander Trachtenberg and his 15 fellow-victims opens in New York for the crime of advocating peace and the principles of Marx-Leninism."

"This has special significance for us in Mexico. The great Mexican art movement, which began in the early twenties and has recently won new successes abroad, was strongly influenced by the Russian Revolution and its Marx-Lenin-

ist ideals. Without that influence, just as without the influence of our own bourgeois democratic revolution, our art movement could not have come into existence."

"Therefore, in defending freedom of expression in art against attempts to introduce the spirit of the Smith Act in Mexico, the Mexican people must protest against the efforts of the U.S. government to silence and imprison those who, like Trachtenberg, disseminated among the American people those scientific truths which helped inspire our own art and culture."

Soviet, British Films Tonight At Harlem Forum

The newly established Harlem Film Forum starts tonight (Friday) 8 p.m. with a showing of the magnificent Soviet film "The Village Teacher" and the British film "Man, One Family." The place is the Estonian Hall, 2061 Lexington Ave. (at 125 St.).

The show is under the auspices of the Yorkville-Harlem Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Soviet Film on Circus April 12 At Stanley

The American premiere of the Soviet color film, "In the Circus Arena," will open April 12 at the Stanley Theatre. The film was produced in Moscow in 1951, and stars many of the leading circus performers from the USSR and the Chinese People's Republic.

Both the Chinese and Russian sections were made during live performances at the Moscow circus in September, 1951.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The Most Important Giant . . .

THE BREAKING of Monte Irvin's ankle is a cruel tragedy. Not only for Irvin himself and not only for the thunderstruck Giants, but for all baseball. The other Giants are not the only big leaguers feeling badly about the accident, though they must feel it most keenly. On other teams around the National and American Leagues ballplayers today are shaking their heads sadly in sympathy for a fellow ballplayer cut down before the season ever started. Many fans in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis will miss the sight of No. 20 crouching over the plate as much as New York fans.

As for the National League race, it is hard to see how the Giants have any chance to repeat. The man they lost was their big man, the one they could least afford to lose. Bobby Thomson hit the big home run on the last day that put him on every magazine cover in the land, but through the season it was Irvin who was the guts of the Giant attack. The 31-year-old Negro star from Orange, New Jersey, in his second year as a big league regular, became the league leader in runs batted in with 121. He was the big guy in the "miracle drive" for the pennant as the Giants overcame a 13½ game lead. Day after day he came up with an important run on base and delivered the hit that brought the run home.

Irvin was more than the top rbi man in the league, as the astonished Yankees discovered in the Series when he played magnificent defensive ball, threw hard and long, and stole home in addition to rattling out a record-tying number of base hits. The accident in Denver happened in an exhibition game. Irvin was going from first to third on a base hit and didn't spare the horses. There had to be all out full momentum going with this 205-pound all-round athlete to break the ankle so cruelly as the spikes caught. That's the way Irvin played it all the time, full tilt.

Monte will get his 1952 salary as per contract, but from there on in it's like starting all over again. Next year he'll be 32, no kid and a possible loss of speed, plus the bad effects of a year layoff, could take him out of the pretty good money class he had just entered for the first time.

BASEBALL AT BEST is a short lived career for those who take it up. Thirty-five is "old." An injury like this one is always a specter hanging over the players. They have to "get it while they can" and they know it.

Monte Irvin hasn't had much time to "get it." This magnificent athlete, instead of making it in his early twenties, just got started two years ago. Jimcrow kept him out while players with far less talent held down big league spots. When Irvin ripened into a pennant winners' great standout last year, his second full season up, he remarked more than once that he had been much faster and stronger 10 years ago. The long years of hitting the jimcrow trail, playing in the Negro Leagues for small money and going right through the winter in Latin America to make ends meet, took their toll. If he were white, he'd have had nine or 10 solid big league seasons—and big league salaries—behind him when his ankle bone snapped in Denver.

And yet so good had Monte Irvin become that 1952 could easily have seen him blossom forth as baseball's "Player of the Year."

With Irvin in the lineup the Giants' main problem was still batting punch. Now they are in poor shape for a pennant run. You can't rule them off for trying, of course, even without Irvin. But when you add the loss of Monte to the momentarily expected loss of Willie Mays to the draft, you wind up with what may well be a fourth place ballclub, with the Phils and Cards moving up.

This could have been the year, too, with all hands on deck. The year the Giants could have picked up from their flaming finish of last year and this time going all the way, right through the World Series. There was Irvin—and Bobby Thomson too finally come into his own—and young Mays in his second year coming along like a young DiMaggio, a once in a generation player. That good pitching is still around, plus Dark, Lockman and Mueller.

It's tough for the Giant fans. It's tougher still for the Giant team, since the loss of their star virtually kills their flag hopes and hurts their chances of finishing in the good money. It's toughest of all for the athlete in a Denver hospital contemplating a big plaster cast on his right leg and starting that ill-fated slide over and over again in his mind.

It won't do his ankle much good, but about all a fan can do is drop Monte a line at the Mercy Hospital in Denver wishing him the speediest possible full recovery.

'On to Helsinki'

SOMEWHERE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., on the back of an old envelope are a lot of scribbled notes jotted down on Monday night in the Kansas University dressing room in Madison Square Garden. The only exact quotes I remember for sure from the players who rallied to beat La Salle and make the boat to the Olympics this summer are "Whoopie! On to Helsinki!" a sentiment gleefully scrawled on the blackboard which coach Phog Allen had used to diagram plays between halves.

Why any coach with a player like Clyde Lovellette has to diagram plays is beyond me. The big guy from Terra Haute is tremendously improved over his appearance here last year. He's gotten so good that you could see him now as a star even if he were three or four inches shorter than his 6 foot 9, which is a very unscientific way to appraise a player, I know.

The pros aren't going to get him, by the way. Not the official pros, that is. He wants that AAU deal and he tells you why. "A pro basketball life doesn't last too long and then where are you? The guy who goes into the AAU deals with those big companies at least get the guarantee of a job. That's for me."

Chatting with a couple of Kansas players, I found them very enthusiastic about going to the Olympics. Seniors Lienhart and Kelly, dressing together, also had this earnest thought—maybe playing ball over there with all the countries of the world involved will be a good thing for general understanding and peace, it sure can't hurt.

It's hard to find an argument with that sentiment—unless you happen to run a munitions factory.

FILMS FOR KIDS

"THE BINK" (Chaplin)
"THE MOUSE OF TOMORROW"
(Cartoon)
"WILD FOWL" (in slow motion)
"RED STALLION'S REVENGE"
and others

SATURDAY 1:30 and 3:00 p. m.
Members 40c. • Non-Members 50c.
Last show until fall

CLUB CINEMA 430 Sixth Ave.
(at 9th St.)

SCOOP! THE NEW CHINA
STANLEY THEATRE, 125 E. 4th St.



Chicago Cops Beat, Jail Young Negro Worker

CHICAGO, April 3.—The Chicago Police Department gave its answer to the charge of genocide against the Negro people and the growing unity of Negro and white—when the blood of another Negro youth stained the floors and walls of a West Side police station. The incident occurred just 15 hours before 2,000 Chicagoans rallied to support the charge of genocide lodged against the United States Government.

Victims of the police attack in the early morning hours of March 21 were Deona Braggs, 23 year-old Negro factory worker and two young white women, Mary Orr and Katherine Spiwak. Braggs was beaten and kicked so cruelly in the stomach, head and groin that he required extensive hospital treatment.

"The three of us went into the Boulevard Coffee Shop on Warren and California about 4:15 a.m. on Friday," Braggs reported. "I got up to play the juke box, and when I came to the booth there were two white men talking rough to the girls. They asked me if I was with them and I said yes. They started pulling on me and the girls. I didn't want any trouble. I didn't know who they were. One of them jerked out a wallet but I didn't see any badge in it and he started hitting me on the head with his flashlight. I didn't know they were police until they put us in a squad car which was parked about a block away from the coffee shop."

The three young people were left in the back seat of the squad car with the door open for about 15 minutes. One officer who said he knew nothing about the case was on the scene.

"We didn't move," Braggs said. "I figured they wanted us to make a break for it. We didn't hardly even whisper."

Still with no knowledge of why they were picked up, the three friends were taken to the Warren Ave. Police Station, 2433 W. Warren Ave.

BEATING AGAIN

"I had just started through the doorway when they started beating me again," Braggs reported. "I don't know how many there were hitting and kicking at me but they kept it up about 25 minutes till I faked like I was unconscious."

Bleeding badly, the young man was tossed into a cell and left for over two hours before he was finally taken to a hospital. From the hospital he was rushed to the 11th St. Police Station and hurriedly shoved in front of a judge. While still at the Warren Ave.

Station, Braggs said, one of the plain-clothesmen who had arrested him told him to "get out of town when this is over, because I'll kill you if I see you again."

The same cop hammered Braggs with obscene and insulting questions regarding the two young women and offered to let the white women go free if they would admit to misconduct by the Negro youth.

"I knew their game," Braggs declared, "so I was listening. One of the cops told the judge that they had spotted us downtown and followed us out to the coffee shop. We had no lawyer so we didn't say anything. The judge told the cops to take me to the doctor. They took me to the House of Correction and kept me there four days but I never did see a doctor."

Miss Spiwak and Miss Orr were charged with disorderly conduct; Braggs was charged with resisting arrest and disorderly conduct. Out of jail until their trial, set for April 4, the three came to the Civil Rights Congress for aid in fighting the case. CRC chapters and other community organizations have already begun to register angry protests at the vicious attack on the three young people. Attorneys for the three are Mrs. Odas Nicholson and Mrs. Max Naiman.

Arresting officers were William Hurley and James Raleigh, plain-clothesmen assigned to the Warren Ave. Police Station. Police captain Jerome Looney is commanding officer of the station and Lt. Thomas Brennan was in charge during the time the three were arrested and while Braggs was being beaten.

Freedom of Press Clubs Wage Fight to Stop Allan's Eviction

DETROIT.—The Detroit Housing Commission is now "screening out" all alleged "reds" on the City's housing projects whose names were mentioned by stool-pigeons of the Un-American Committee.

Some 13,000 families are being "screened." This started with the move to oust William Allan, The Worker editor, his wife Stephanie, and their three children, Stephanie, eight, Martha, four and Jean, one.

Allan's eviction comes due on April 4. Also a target of this witchhunt is Gustave Jurist, president of the Detroit Public Housing Tenants Council. Jurist led the successful campaign to stop a proposed 20 percent rent increase to World War II veterans who occupy the city's housing projects.

Both Allan and Jurist's eviction notices read, "No Cause." Allan is CIO Newspaper Guildsman and Jurist is a member of the UAW-CIO.

The Michigan Freedom of the Press Clubs are working actively in Allan's case, seeking to raise funds to pay for expected legal costs and issuing printed and mimeographed material.

Last week 30,000 leaflets en-

titled, "You'll be Evicted" were distributed on all projects, at plant gates, union halls and neighborhoods. Copies of the leaflet can be obtained at Freedom of the Press Clubs, 2419 Grand River, Rm. 1, Detroit 1. Bundle orders can be obtained at \$3.50 a thousand from the same address. All donations should be sent to that address.

The leaflet is the graphic story of the Allan Case and provides an insight into the sinister forces in Detroit City Hall who are behind the witchhunt.

The Freedom of the Press Clubs ask all the readers of The Michigan Worker to write Mayor Cobo City Hall, Detroit and demand that he revoke the eviction orders against Allan and Jurist and cease immediately the tenants' screening.

Leaflet Distributors Fight Illegal Law

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich.—Four members of the 4th District Committee for Peace were convicted in the Justice Court here March 15 of violating a city ordinance prohibiting the distribution of handbills upon the streets and other public places. The four regard the ordinance as a violation of the 1st Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and of the Michigan Constitutional guarantee against abridgement of freedom of speech and press. They are appealing to the Circuit Court.

Their trials was attended by about 60 people, attracted by a Peace Committee leaflet which warned that "an adverse decision . . . will have far reaching effects on the rights of every person and organization in South Haven and the surrounding communities, for it will mean the prohibition, not only of 'peace leaflets,' but of every kind of information . . . passed out by hand upon the streets."

OAXACA STUDENTS URGE STRIKE TO OUST GOVERNOR

MEXICO CITY, April 3 (Telepress).—University students of Oaxaca have called for a nation-wide student strike today to oust the Governor of Oaxaca State.

A general strike last week paralyzed all activities in Oaxaca, capital of the state of the same name, as people unanimously demanded the resignation of the reactionary Gov. Manuel Mayoral Heredia, who had been forced on them by the central Mexican government. The general strike was originally called for Friday to protest new taxes passed by the obedient legislature on the Governor's orders, which affected merchants and professionals and current household items.

The strike was 100 percent effective. Not only all the shops were closed but the outdoor market, which is a feature of every Mexican town, was deserted.

The Governor made his legislature quickly withdraw the new taxes. But by now the long-suffering people decided to get rid of the Governor entirely, and organized a peaceful demonstration in front of his home. Shots were fired from within the house and two demonstrators fell dead and several were wounded. Enraged, the demonstrators regrouped and attacked the Governor's palace.

The entire town turned out for the funeral of the victims.

Mexico's only armored brigade was ordered to the city.

The strike committee is jointly led by students of the Institute of Arts and Science and the representatives of the local Chamber of Commerce.

With no food entering the city, a secret market has been organized and working women have set up mobile kitchens in the town squares to feed the people while the authorities, armed forces and hotels cannot obtain food as all the city entrances are guarded by citizens' committees.

MEXICO CITY RALLY

As the general strike spread to the whole state of Oaxaca and the Central Government was preparing to cede to the demands and recall the Governor, students staged a solidarity demonstration in Mexico City's principal streets. The Confederation of Young

Mexicans sent a protest to President Aleman and issued a call to Mexican students. The Confederation of Indian Youth issued a protest against the outrages, demanding the removal of the Oaxaca Government.

In a full-page advertisement, the Federation of People's Parties, the largest opposition party, blasted the attempts of Gov. Mayoral Heredia to blame its members and the Communists. The statement declares that the Oaxaca struggle is typical of the widespread discontent throughout the country with the policy of the government and the corrupt local dictators. Washington is probably also concerned about what is happening since Oaxaca is partly situated on the strategic Isthmus of Tehuantepec across which the new highway, chiefly on behalf of U. S. commerce and military plans is being constructed. Oaxaca also contains uranium mines from which large quantities of ore are reportedly being shipped to the U. S.

Ford Pension Unit Hits Reuther Seizure

DETROIT, April 3. — Several hundred old-time Ford workers at a meeting of the Pensioners' Unit cheered Carl Stellato, president of Local 600, UAW, expressing their unanimous support of the elected officers' fight for democratic elections by May 14 and an end to Reuther's administratorship.

One of the administrators, Anthony Strimar, sat uncomfortably through the meeting last Thursday in the local hall, as the pensioners mapped a fighting program for a 10 percent increase in pensions now.

The program also includes demands for a \$1,000 paid-up life insurance policy to all retirees and company-paid Blue Cross and Blue Shield premiums; continued payment of pensions to widows; allowing retirees to earn up to \$100 a month rather than the present \$50 without loss of social security benefits, and tax exemption for pension money.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

DR. HERBERT APFHEKER speaks on "Reconstruction and Its Meaning Today" Friday, April 4th 8:30 p.m. at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. Entertainment and dancing. Sub. 65c. Labor Youth League.

"A KOREAN-AMERICAN looks at Korea" a talk by Peter Hyun, executive secretary, North California Peace Crusade, Friday April 4th 8:30 p.m. 229 West 80th St. (cor. B'way). Contribution 50c. Sponsored by ALP 20th Congressional Dist.

CLUB CINEMA presents a complete social evening of food . . . fun . . . and film, "The Blue Angel" a powerful German drama with Marlene Dietrich. Friday and Sunday two shows 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Saturday 3 showings starting 8:30 p.m. Members \$1. Non-members \$1.25. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

"TURN TO" 158 Rivington St. for the defense of Al Lannon on Saturday, April 5-8 p.m. until Sub. 21. At the corner of Clinton Ind-BMT Essex's and Delancey Sts.).

FILMS FOR KIDS—Club Cinema presents the following films: "The Rink" (Chaplin), "The Mouse of Tomorrow" (a cartoon), "Wild Fowl" (in slow motion), and "Red Stallion's Revenge," and others. Saturday 1:30 and 3 p.m. Members 40c. non-members 50c. Children under responsible supervision. Last show until fall, 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

Tomorrow Manhattan

"TURN TO" 158 Rivington St. for the defense of Al Lannon on Saturday, April 5-8 p.m. until Sub. 21. At the corner of Clinton Ind-BMT Essex's and Delancey Sts.).

Tomorrow Bronx

CLUB UNITY LYL invites you to an evening of dancing and entertainment at 1029 E. 163rd St. Room 5. Times 9 p.m. till . . . admission 50c.

Sunday Manhattan

SUNDAY-AT-EIGHT. Place: Metropolitan Music School, 18 W. 74 St., N.Y. Date: Sunday, April 6 at 8 p.m. Frantz Casseus, Haitian guitarist; Gita Rosova, violin solos. Performance of "Variations on a Familiar Theme" by Sidney J. Lawrence with Cedric and Boyd Bennett, Gita Rosova and Henry Euffa.

ALP SUNDAY FORUM presents Dr. Francis Bartlett, progressive psychologist on "Consciousness and the Role of the Freudian Unconscious." 8:30 p.m., April 6, 229 W. 80th St. Contr. 75c.

NEW EXHIBITION—Japanese Peoples Woodcuts on the "Struggle for Peace." Opening reception Sunday, April 6-2 to 5 p.m. Teachers Center, 206 W. 15th St., N.Y.C.

TODAY IS THE FINAL DAY of Veterans for Peace Awards! Auction 2 to 10 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. Contr. 25c.

Sunday Brooklyn

MASS RALLY Against Deportation. The March 10 Supreme Court Decisions Affect You! Speakers: Mort Bloom, Claudia Jones, and Abner Green. Special tribute to Carol King. At the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Sunday, April 6 at 8 p.m. Subs. 40c. Supp.: Brooklyn Anti-Deportation Comm.

Coming

MASS PROTEST MEMORIAL MEETING to honor four Executed Greek Peace-fighters and stop executions in Greece. Hear Paul Robeson, Rev. Wm. H. Melish, Leon Strauss, Claudia Jones, and others. See the Hellenic Dancers at Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and 5th Ave., N.Y.C. on Monday, April 7 at 7:30 p.m. Contr. 35c. Sponsored by: Council of Greek-Americans, 359 W. 26th St., N.Y.C.

PRE-EASTER BAZAAR

FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
April 4	April 5	April 6

Buy the Best—At the Lowest Prices

IMPORTED HANDKNIT SWEATERS
EMBROIDERED BLOUSES
HOMEMADE CAKES
HANDWOVEN BASKETS

at the
BRONX HUNGARIAN HOUSE
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14th Anniversary Celebration

L'UNITA DEL POPOLO

SATURDAY, APRIL 5
YUGOSLAV AMERICAN HALL
405 West 41 St., N. Y. C.

Admission: \$1.20 in advance—\$1.50 at door
 Auspices: 14th Anniversary Committee, 130 E. 16 Street, N. Y. C. GR 3-5276

In the Banquet Hall

William L. Patterson • Clementina J. Paolone
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"PEACE WILL WIN"

AND A PROGRAM OF ENTERTAINMENT

IN THE MAIN BALLROOM

Continuous Dancing from 9 p.m. with
ENRIQUE NAVARRO and His Orchestra